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SPEECHES DELIVERED AT 40TH CEMA SESSION

Jaruzelski Opening Speech

AU011232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Report on speech made by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at opening of 40th CEMA session in Warsaw on 25 June]

[Text] The conference was opened by the chairman of the 40th CEMA session: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Greeting delegates on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Council of Ministers he said:

The 40th session is being held at a time when we are vividly reminded of events of great historical significance. Last month we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The USSR and its heroic Army played a decisive role in this outcome. Antifascist and liberation forces in other countries distinguished themselves commendably. The Polish nation is also proud of its struggle for liberation and the sacrifices this entailed.

Europe acquired a new territorial and political form as a result of the crushing defeat of fascism. The road to revolutionary sociopolitical changes and the establishment of states building socialism was opened. Anticolonial progressive processes were begun on other continents.

Our meeting is also taking place in the year of the Warsaw Pact's 30th anniversary. The leaderships of the pact's member-states met in Warsaw recently. In view of the existing and lately growing threat to peace from imperialism, it was decided to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact.

The countries of the socialist community, as the meeting in Warsaw again clearly showed, are committed to favoring detente and the development of relations between states on the basis of equal rights.

The next clear confirmation of this aspiration are the proposals made by the USSR at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva on the subject of nuclear and space weapons, the pratical steps it has taken to prevent the installation of intermediate-range missiles, and the other moves it has made.

We fully support these Soviet initiatives. They meet the needs of the Polish nation's vital interests.

In the present complex international situation, continual concern for increasing cooperation between socialist states and the strengthening of their international solidarity is particularly important and necessary. One of the main and decisive areas of our cooperation is economics. We gave concrete, creative expression to this at the highest-level economic conference.

On year after holding the conference its importance for the work of strengthening socialist economic integration is evident. The decisions of the conference have become an important factor for stimulating the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between CEMA countries. We are continuing work on the implementation of the conference resolutions.

The strategic course of our parties on economic intensification and increasing the social effectiveness of management is being developed and strengthened. Efforts are being made to accelerate scientific-technological progress, which is a problem of the greatest importance. Economic policy is being coordinated. The coordination of plans for the development of our national economies continues for the years 1986-90, bilateral and long-term programs for economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 have been worked out and adopted.

During the 40th meeting we shall sum up the activities of CEMA between the 39th and 40th meetings of the session, we shall assess the results so far of the coordination of our economic plans for the next 5 years, and we shall analyze cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the area of economic exploitation of material reserves and in other important fields.

The results of the 40th session will undoubtedly make a new valuable contribution to increasing the role of CEMA as a coordinator and organizer of our multifaceted cooperation, in perfecting the mechanisms of socialist economic integration, and in concentrating efforts on tackling priority tasks facing our countries.

Obodowski Report

AU011137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] PAP -- Following Wojciech Jaruzelski's opening speech at the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw on 25 June, a speech was delivered by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, who discussed CEMA activity since the last session in Havana. Since then, CEMA member-countries and component bodies have been implementing the resolutions of the Moscow economic conference. The consistent implementation thereof has become an important factor in the further development of the socialist countries and in the consolidation of their unity and cohesiveness. J. Obodowski stressed that in most CEMA countries the growth rate of industrial production has risen, consumption of energy and materials has diminished, and thus a significant rise in the national income has been achieved. Mutual trade turnover between the CEMA countries in 1984 was R185 billion, almost 11 percent more than in 1983.

J. Obodowski pointed out that apart from the successes, there are still unused possibilities. He meant the unsatisfactory increase in the technological level of some types of production and in efficient management. However, one should bear in mind here that the development of member-countries' economies and of cooperation between them has taken place under complicated conditions. Aggressive imperialist circles, primarily American, have sharpened the tension in the international situation with their policy of increasing armaments and efforts to achieve military superiority over the economies of the socialist community; its huge economic and defense potential; unity and cohesion; and close cooperation have been and will remain the chief obstacle to the peace-threatening aims of the imperialist forces.

Speaking about the implementation of the resolutions of the Moscow economic conference and of the decisions of the 38th and 39th CEMA sessions, J. Obodowski pointed out that the coordination of the CEMA countries' economic plans covering the next 5-year period has entered the final phase. At the same time, comprehensive agreements designed to satisfy the sensible demand for energy, fuels, and raw materials, and to improve supplies of food to the population have either been signed or renewed.

The Executive Committee has approved a concept for future growth in energy production until the year 2000 within the framework of the combined energy production systems of the member-countries. In addition, a program for the comprehensive development of transportation has been adopted, and concrete undertakings have been initiated, designed to increase the socialist community's technological-economic independence.

J. Obodowski recalled that the following have been submitted to the present session: a draft general agreement concerning multilateral cooperation in establishing flexible production systems in the machine industry, a program of cooperation for economizing on and rationally using material resources until the year 2000, and a draft agreement on the use of natural gas as an engine fuel. The performance of these agreements and programs will be of great importance for the intensification of national economies and for the economical consumption of raw materials. J. Obodowski also pointed out that the draft of a comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress by the CEMA countries over the next 15-20 years is being worked out. The purpose of this program is to ensure the CEMA countries achieve the best results in electronics, nuclear energy, the use of new materials and technology, and biological science. He also recalled the reaching of many important agreements concerning natural gas extraction and the building of a gas pipeline and nuclear power stations and heating plants.

Overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings in the further development of multilateral cooperation has been another important facet of the Executive Committee's activity. J. Obodowski included among these the delays in preparing and implementing individual multilateral agreements, the quality of some mutually supplied goods, and the unsatisfactory development of coproduction, especially concerning technological components and spare parts.

The final portion of J. Obodowski's speech was devoted to cooperation with the SFRY and other countries, especially the socialist-oriented developing countries. J. Obodowski stressed that 101 developing countries are now receiving various forms of economic and technological aid.

Messner on Economic Cooperation

AU011337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member, at the 25 June Warsaw session of CEMA]

[Text] Our session is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, which was annihilated by the Soviet Army and its comrades-in-arms, the Polish Armed Forces and the antifascist liberation forces of other nations. Everyone hoped that a lasting and just peace would follow the war. Thanks to the consistent peace policy of the USSR and all the socialist countries, we have been able to preserve peace.

However, the current international situation is bound to raise serious and natural concern.

The aggravation of international politics through the U.S. line of confrontation and the unprecedented rate of NATO's nuclear and conventional armaments continue to create a qualitatively new danger to Europe and the world. It is also with concern that we note that the political-territorial reality of Europe is being questioned.

The unity of the socialist countries and their initiatives to halt the dangerous course of events are of exceptional importance at this dangerous stage of international relations. This was attested to by the decision to prolong the Warsaw Pact. This decision was made 2 months ago.

Efforts to promote socialist economic integration are also of crucial importance at the present stage of scientific-technological revolution. An effective defense of peace and of the achievements of socialism calls for strengthening our economic potential. The economy is to an ever increasing extent becoming a plane of political competition. The economic weapons are being exploited by the capitalist countries to further this competition, and Poland has had a painful experience with this policy in the past few years.

This makes it necessary to search for new solutions and for qualitatively new forms and methods of economic management and to promote the economic development of each country of our community. We think that strengthening the integration processes and tightening the mutual links among CEMA countries are the necessary factors in achieving this goal.

The creation of complementary economic structures should be facilitated by increasing the scope and methods of the development of joint economic policy.

The Moscow economic summit was of great significance in this regard. The session stressed following main issues: meeting rational needs in raw materials and energy, accelerating technological progress and the process by which our economies can be modernized, and increasing food production.

The work of the central bodies and management units in Poland has been centered on implementing the government's comprehensive program for putting into practice the Moscow session decisions. As for the issues of raw materials and energy, we have adopted a long-term program for meeting the national economy's needs for fuels and energy up to the year 2000. This program takes into account the development of nuclear energy. In connection with the coordination of economic plans we continue to search for opportunities to engage to a larger extent in cooperation in the field of meeting the raw materials and energy needs through better exploiting one's own resources and through using them in a rational and thrifty manner. We continue to tackle issues connected with the participation of other CEMA countries in the extraction of coal and sulfur, which Poland exports on a considerable scale, in the expansion of maritime ports, and in the continuation of the investments already begun in our country. Preparations are continuing for our participation in the joint construction of important production projects, including gas pipelines, the exploitation of gas for engine combustion, and the utilization of other sources of energy.

As for the food economy, we try to achieve self-sufficiency and to become independent of imports from the capitalist countries, especially of grain and fodder imports from them. We want to promote CEMA cooperation through intensifying the division of the production of machines, installations, and chemicals, through promoting joint farming progress, and through reducing losses in storing and processing food. We are also interested in propagating the experience of socialized farming in the fraternal countries.

Devising a uniform scientific-technological policy should be a starting point for accelerating development and for tightening up integration processes. All the socialist countries continue to draw attention to the fact that their achievements in this regard are far behind their potential and that progress in farming has been delayed, although the socialist community possesses a powerful scientific-production potential.

We continue to look for new and better solutions in our work on the 5-year plan for the development of science and technology, in order to ensure a more effective exploitation of our potential. We want the concentration of cadres, fiscal resources, and research apparatus to play a special role in implementing the selected scientific and economic goals.

We need to choose the most urgent and first-priority tasks, the implementation of which will help us to meet needs with regard to the most modern and highly effective technologies and production. We also seek to closely relate outlays to results in the sphere of material production.

We continue to focus our attention of systems-type solutions and on creating the instruments with which progress can be simulated. These instruments include new principles of financing research and its practical application: better conditions for promoting inventiveness and central funding for research and development work, technological services, and practical projects that are of strategic significance for our economic development.

We hope that the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000 will produce considerable results. We also continue to promote bilateral contacts during which the themes of joint research projects, which will be an important element of the comprehensive program, are formulated. Among other things, the PPR and the USSR have agreed on the subjects of joint scientific projects in areas such as electronics in the economy, automation, introduction of robotics, development of nuclear energy, and biotechnology.

However, programming is not enough, and we have learned in past years that it is not. What we also need are activities for integration at the stage of the organization of research work and at the stage of practical application of the results of research. Mutual extensive information would provide assistance in this regard but, on the other hand, it would be desirable to jointly search for specific systems-type solutions and establish joint research-development units, institutes, scientific teams, and laboratories of a permanent character or, if only a special task is to be solved, of a temporary character.
We realize that economic pressure will be a decisive factor in increasing the effectiveness of research and in applying it in practice. That is why projects for integration in the sphere of programming and organizing research must go hand in hand with complementary activities in production specialization and, particularly, coproduction.

We continue to consistently analyze the opportunities for Polish industry, especially the machine-building industry, to be committed to long-term, permanent coproduction. This is how we view the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Moscow CEMA session.

Completing the work on the Moscow session's decisions concerning prices for all kinds of services and the principles of payments for transit transportation is for Poland an important element of intensifying integration links.

The process by which the Polish economy in 1982 began to lift itself from its profound breakdown is being successfully continued. Last year we were able to increase our national income by over 5 percent. Industrial production increased 5.3 percent and farm production increased 6.7 percent. Productivity also increased and surpassed the level of the end of the seventies. We also recorded some progress in the effectiveness of economic management. We are gradually mastering inflation.

Our expanding economic links with the CEMA countries are an element of improvement in our economic situation. We are especially appreciative of the USSR's internationalist assistance and always bear in mind that other fraternal countries did not respond to our needs.

However, the PPR's situation continues to be complicated. Our national income is about 14 percent lower than it was at the end of the seventies and the per capita income is 16 percent lower.

Shortages or raw and other materials are continuing and are being further complicated by the losses caused by the past winter and by the policy of sanctions followed by the NATO countries. The money-market equilibrium and the flow of many staple goods for the population are also a serious problem. The amount of our debts is the basic barrier to our development.

This year's economic plan is aimed at restoring economic balance and improving the effectiveness of economic management. The main goal of the 1986-90 national economic plan is to create and perpetuate the economy's ability to develop uniformly and effectively.

The implementation of this goal will call for great efforts to raise the social productivity of labor, to accelerate scientific and technological progress, to modernize the structure of the production apparatus, and to steamline investment processes. We are continuing intensive work along these lines.

At the same time, we state that solving the tasks in intensifying socioeconomic development depends mostly on improving the system of planning and managing the national economy. The unshakable principle of improving this system in the PPR is strengthening the central planning, on the one hand, and creating conditions for tapping the initiative and enterprising spirit of economic units, on the other. We continue to urgently study progress in the system of economic management in the fraternal countries. Our people have been especially interested in the initiatives formulated by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev with a view to intensifying the development of the Soviet economy.

Our goals cannot be achieved without extending Poland's share in the international division of labor and without a closer integration with the socialist community countries. The Polish economy's orientation toward a permanent development of relations with the USSR and all the socialist countries is an organic part of our plan. We attach special hopes to the implementation of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With the USSR Until the year 2000. We signed similar programs with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania, and we will sign such programs with the remaining CEMA countries. In line with our potential we participate in the process of modernizing the economies of Mongolia, the SRV, and Cuba in that we supply them with industrial installations, technological blueprints, and loans, and we train their specialists. We want to impart ever increasing importance to these issues.

In the past few years the socialist countries' share in our foreign trade has increased. Production specialization and coproduction continue to develop, and direct cooperation between our industrial enterprises and those in the CEMA countries continues to intensify.

The present results of the coordination of plans show that it is possible to create further integration links with the economies of the other socialist countries, especially on the basis of multiyear activities leading to expanding cooperation among branches of industry and, especially, to the standardization and specialization of the elements of general industrial application and to improvements in the flow of spare parts.

While directing our economy toward integration with the socialist countries, we regard the comprehensively tightening of cooperation and the development of trade and service exchanges with the developing countries as an important line of our political and economic strategy. We support the just struggle of countries for freedom and independence.

Allow me to convey our cordial congratulations and wishes to the Mozambican people, through the Mozambican delegation present here, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Mozambican People's Republic.

We are also interested in normalizing our relations with the highly developed capitalist countries. This is to be promoted by a new initiative taken by our countries in the form of a letter addressed to the EEC on possible talks between our two organizations, talks which would result in the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC.

The establishment of such relations would be a constructive step along the road of European cooperation and strengthening the policy of detente.

In conclusion I wish to state that the Polish delegation approved of the report submitted by the Executive Committee and of the draft resolution of our session.

Filipov on Planning Cooperation

AU271344 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, at the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw on 25 June]

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, was the first to take the floor.

He expressed the deep gratitude of his delegation to the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government, as well as to Wojciech Jaruzelski, personally, for the splendid working conditions accorded to the session.

There is something symbolic about the fact that our session is taking place in Warsaw -- the city that was reborn from the ashes of World War II -- in the same year in which we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory. We owe this victory, above all, to the unprecedented heroism and strong will of the glorious Soviet people and their Army, Grisha Filipov declared.

The name of Warsaw is linked to the historic Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Pact, which throughout 30 years has defended the historic achievements of socialism, peace, and progress. Only a month ago, here in Warsaw, our countries once again confirmed their collective resolve that the pace should exists as long as NATO exists, as long as there are forces that threaten the fate of socialism and the future of mankind.

The Bulgarian people rejoice at the historic achievements of the fraternal Polish people, who in close cooperation with the other socialist community member-countries radically changed their homeland. The PPR today is a country with a powerful scientific-technological and economic potential; it is a strong link of socialism, peace, and progress.

The Bulgarian delegation heard with great attention the greetings speech by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of Ministers chairman, and fully supports the ideas he expressed.

The great successes of our community and of the individual countries in socioeconomic development are undoubted, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation further stressed. These successes are gratifying for us, but at the same time they oblige us to assess existing problems in a realistic and businesslike manner, problems our community is facing as a result of the scientific-technological and political development of the contemporary world.

We cannot fail to take into consideration the complicated, international situation, which is constantly being aggravated. The danger menacing world peace is increasing because of the militarist policy conducted by the reactionary circles in the West, and by the United States in particular. These circles have accumulated weapons of unprecedented destructive force, and they are striving to develop them even in outer space. Their efforts to develop new weapons of mass destruction and to disrupt the established military-strategic balance of forces are constant. The imperialist forces are grossly interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign states, and they are constantly unleashing new areas of tension and violating the treaties and agreements they themselves have signed.

The unprecedented pace in armament increase, the increasing expenditures for these purposes, which have reached astronomic figures, the aggressive, protectionist financial financial-credit and foreign trade policy being practiced by these circles -- all this represents an unbearable burden on the shoulders of the working people in those countries, and also serve as a destabilizing factor in international economic cooperation. These expenditures and actions also intensify the difficult socioeconomic problems, especially in the case of the developing countries.

Against these negative trends and dangerous tendencies in international relations the socialist community is rising like a powerful barrier and a reliable shield of protection, with its tremendous economic and military-prophylactic potential and with its consistent, active, peace-loving foreign policy, Grisha Filipov pointed out.

The new proposals of the Soviet side, submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, on introducing on a moratorium on the development and testing of weapons, as well as on the deployment of weapons in outer space and on freezing offensive strategic weapons, throughout the period of the Geneva negotiations are brilliant confirmations of the peace-loving policy of the USSR. Our country entirely supports these proposals. The positive change in the international situation can be achieved only if the American side in Geneva should proceed along the path of constructive negotiations as regards the entire complex of problems concerning nuclear and space weapons, by fully observing the principles of equality and equal security.

The 40th CEMA session represents an important stage in the multifaceted activities of this organization for the implementation of the historic decisions adopted at the Moscow economic summit meeting.

Our BCP Central Committee and our government have defined the implementation of the decisions adopted at this economic summit meeting as a task of primary importance for all state, economic, and social organs and organizations in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The requirements and personal responsibility for work have increased as regards all questions concerning multilateral cooperation and the implementation of recommendations, as well as the decisions of the CEMA organs, agreements, and treaties.

Considerable work has been accomplished in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted at the economic summit meeting, by the CEMA organization itself, Grisha Filipov declared. As a whole, we evaluate the activities of CEMA organs between the two sessions positively, including the perfection of efforts devoted to the organization of multilateral cooperation. It is, however, also true that the reorganization of work within CEMA in the spirit of the decisions of the summit meeting has by far not yet been accomplished. There are many examples cited to confirm this in the report of the Executive Committee, which we are now discussing.

The period under review fully confirmed the correctness of the main conclusions drawn at the Moscow economic summit. It is becoming increasingly evident that the fuller exploitation of the potential possibilities of the socialist community demand a further intensification of our mutual cooperation and integration, above all, along the path of a wider expansion of our production sharing activities.

Life shows that the use of the historic advantages of real socialism is directly linked to the acceleration of the economic growth of our community member-countries, on the basis of a new, coordinated approach in our economic developments.

In this connection scientific-technological integration plays a role of primary importance in our coordinated efforts for the implementation of a joint strategic trend for comprehensive intensification. This also determines the role of the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member-countries, for the forthcoming 15-20 year period, that the organs of CEMA have worked out. We consider this program the basis for joining the potential and resources available to us for attaining top achievements in the contemporary scientific-technological revolution and operating a drastic change in the character of our country's reproduction process.

As was stressed at the February BCP Central Committee Plenum the scientific-technological revolution has become an objective law; it has become determining factor and prerequisite in accomplishing the historical tasks that are facing worldwide socialism today in all sectors of life.

This is why the comprehensive program must determine our common long-term economic and scientific-technological strategy along the chief trends of science, technology, and technical equipment, and new materials. It must directly link basic and applied research with the practical accomplishment of tasks and solution of problems and it must ensure full mutual connection and continuity of the subjects that will be included in this research with the agreements valid in the field of computer technology, robotics, microelectronics, etc, as well as coordination with the long-term programs in other fields of cooperation.

The implementation of the program must contribute to a decisive improvement of production quality in our countries. As regards the question of quality, we attach primary importance to this issue. At the 1984 BCP National Conference, as well as at the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum we adopted complex, long-term approaches and measures for raising quality standards, among which a main role is assigned to the implementation and application of top achievements, and above all to the mastering of the most recent revolutionary technologies.

However, the problem of equality cannot be successfully solved on a national level only. It is our common problem, stressed the leader of the Bulgarian delegation.

Serious attention should be devoted to the issue of connecting the tasks of the comprehensive program with the coordination of the plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Positively evaluating the previous results of the national plans' coordination, we think that it is especially important that at the last stage of the coordination process the issues related to securing resources for the plan, which is to be implemented together during the period of 1986-90, must be clarified and decided. The development of scientific-technological and industrial production sharing on the basis of the plan must become one of the central planning organs basic tasks.

We positively evaluate the activity of CEMA in preparing undertakings related to expanding cooperation with the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Our country is striving to make its contribution to developing these fraternal countries, within the framework of its possibilities. We closely understand the complex they are solving in order to reach the level of CEMA's more developed countries. We ourselves had similar problems in the recent past. We successfully solved these problems, thanks to the correct strategy of the party, the great efforts to mobilize all our resources, the selfless work of the people, and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, mainly along the road of comprehensively with the USSR.

In this context we greet the proposals of these countries, submitted to CEMA, related to the accelerated development of their production potential, with the participation of the fraternal countries, with the view of fully utilizing their resources for solving the domestic tasks of socialist construction and expanding their economic cooperation with other CEMA members. The review of this issue at the next session of this meeting will be an important step in this direction.

Those are the basic issues on which we wanted to share some of our evaluations and views. In our view, all the necessary preconditions for solving them exist, Grisha Filipov said in conclusion.

Stoph on S&T Development

AU281122 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 85 p 5

[Report on a speech by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at the CEMA session in Warsaw on 25 June 85]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Willi Stoph conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Government, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, personally, to the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR Council of Ministers, the entire Polish people and to Wojciech Jaruzelski, personally.

The GDR, the speaker said, regards the universal fruitful cooperation and the stable relations with its neighboring country, the PPR, an alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, as highly important for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace and security in Europe. This is shown by the further activation of political, scientific-technological, economic, and cultural cooperation wasour countries, as expressed in the preparation of a long-term program of cooperation until the year 2000.

The recent past has been marked by paying tribute to the world-historic victory over Hitlerite fascism 40 years ago, which also brought liberation to the German people. The decisive contribution to this was made by the Soviet people. We in the GDR seized the chance offered us by the smashing of the Hitler regime for creating a peace-loving worker-peasant state, oriented towards the welfare of the people. In close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the GDR is reliably fulfilling -- at the border between socialism and imperialism -- its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

In April this year, here in Warsaw, the highest representatives of the member-states unanimously confirmed the unshakableness of the alliance for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance by extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact.

Today, when the issue of war and peace has become an issue of mankind's existence because of the nuclear threat, the coordinated foreign and security policy of the countries of the socialist community proves to be the decisive factor for thwarting the plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. We are resolutely against a continuation of the nuclear arms race on earth and its extension to space. The CPSU's consistent peace initiatives, in particular the repeated constructive and extensive proposals by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are unanimously supported by us. They show the way to an improvement of the international situation and to the consolidation of peace.

Forty years after the new start, the GDR is a politically stable, rising socialist state with a high economic performance. To meet the demands of the new stage of economic strategy of the SED, important foundations were created to continue successfully on the path of extensive long-term intensification.

Of particular importance for the increase in performance in the national economy is the further acceleration of the growth rate in labor productivity.

The main issue is the close combination of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. We accord utmost importance to the accelerated introduction of technologies that decisively influence the pace and level of labor productivity.

In all fields our own resources are increasingly being utilized for the stable and dynamic increase in economic performance, and the existing intellectual and material potentials are being developed.

The GDR party leadership and government have established basic stipulations for the development of science and technology until the year 2000 and the close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

In preparing for the 11th SED Congress the working people of our Republic are accomplishing remarkable achievements to increase production and its efficiency. They are proceeding from the knowledge that the successful course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, will be successfully continued in the future.

The fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in CEMA is an indispensible foundation for the development of the GDR.

The reports submitted at the CEMA session clearly show the great efforts to implement the resolutions of the economic meeting at the highest level, and especially to put into practice the concerted main directions of the long-term strategy of economic development and deepening of mutual cooperation.

Of decisive importance are the new steps to coordinate economic policy, which were agreed upon at the economic conference.

Based on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans, the GDR has concluded agreements with the other CEMA countries, which for us are important foundations for the continuation of the course of extensive intensification of our national economy and for the elaboration of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

We would like to emphasize here once more our interest in this continuation of coordinating mutual goods deliveries. We are particularly in favor of working out further concrete measures in order to strengthen our position so as to make it invulnerable to attack by capitalist states in the technical, raw material, and economic field. At the same time we affirm, in concurrence with the basic coordinations at the highest level, our readiness to develop equal and mutually beneficial trade relations with all countries that want such relations.

As is stated in the report of the Executive Committee, extensive work has been carried out by international collectives of scientists in preparation of the program of scientific-technological progress to coordinate the main directions of the development of science and technology for 15 to 20 years.

The GDR's state and economic organs have been instructed to actively contribute, on the basis of purposeful division of labor aiming at a high economic efficiency, to quickly achieving effective results in the production of modern technologies and products.

In the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, machine building holds a key position. Most urgent is the demand to increase the performance of the machines and equipment and, with all consequences, to adjust the structure of machine building to the new demands of intensification. Microelectronics is playing a decisive role in this respect. We are in favor of intensifying cooperation within the framework of the agreements in this area.

The implementation of the tasks provided for in the general agreement on cooperation in production of flexible manufacturing systems marks an important step in promoting comprehensive automation in our countries.

For the 1986-90 period a considerable increase in the export of GDR flexible manufacturing technology to the USSR is provided for.

In the GDR, comprehensive automation on the basis of the broad application of microelectronics and industrial robot technology in close connection with the comprehensive modernization of existing machinery and equipment is a decisive means to considerably increasing the level of productivity and the flexibility of machine building.

We welcome with particular pleasure the participants of this council meeting from the friendly countries, the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Nicaragua, and Socialist Ethiopia. The victory over fascism 40 years ago opened up new possibilities in the struggle against oppression and exploitation also for the patriotic forces and peoples of the colonial countries.

The GDR's active solidarity goes to the peoples struggling for peace and social progress, against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid. We strongly condemn the terror campaign of the South African racist regime against the Frontline States in southern Africa.

The people of the GDR are closely linked with Nicaragua's struggle for national and democratic renewal of the country and for rejecting all counterrevolutionary destablizing attempts. We strongly condemn the trade and economic embargo against the Republic of Nicaragua, imposed by U.S. imperialism.

Together with the other CEMA countries the GDR will develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries and support them in overcoming their economic backwardness.

In conclusion Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR is certain that the decisions made by the CEMA session will make an important contribution to implementating the stipulations of the economic conference at the highest level, and thus to strengthening the community of socialist states and its unity and cohesion.

Dascalescu on Romania's Goals

AU281440 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 85 p 5

[Report on speech by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at 40th CEMA session in Warsaw on 25 June]

[Text] The proceedings of this year's CEMA meeting are taking place at a time when every member-country is carrying out intensive activity to implement the tasks of the current 5-year plan, which is an essential condition for proceeding to a new stage of intensive development of social production, in keeping with the strategies substantiated by our parties regarding the national economies until the year 2000. At the same time, the CEMA member-countries are acting to implement the decisions of the summit economic session held in June 1984, which created a broad framework for strengthening mutual cooperation, increasing commercial exchanges, and solving -- through joint efforts -- the very important problems of developing the national economies.

During the period that has elapsed since the previous CEMA session, the member-countries have achieved important successes in building socialism, the majority of these countries registering an accelerated process of economic development. Within this framework, Socialist Romania's achievements are outstanding, as a reflection of the consistent, scientific policy promoted by our party -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, having made a decisive contribution in drafting and implementing it -- to raise the qualitative level of the economy, to increase labor productivity, to reduce production costs -- particularly material expenditures -- and to more efficiently capitalize all our resources.

All our people, closely united around the party, have acted with self-denial and in a revolutionary spirit to implement the directives of the 13th RCP Congress, which adopted decisions of historic importance for the socioeconomic development of the country and for Romania's elevation to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

The year 1984, when Romania celebrated the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, was characterized by a higher development rate than in previous years and new progress was registerd in increasing the qualitative level and developing more markedly our socialist economy. Compared to 1983, last year the net industrial production increased by 8.4 percent, agricultural production by 13.3 percent, and the national income by 7.7 percent. The labor productivity of the national industry increased by 7.1 percent. Foreign trade registered a 13.6 percent increase and the commercial balance was concluded with a surplus of 3.1 billion dollars, thus ensuring the repayment of a significant part of the foreign debts. The successes attained strongly demonstrate the just and realistic character of our party policy in developing production forces based on the latest discoveries in science and technology, a decisive factor in elevating the quality of life and in developing Socialist Romania.

After presenting the main objectives of the future 5-year plan established by the 13th RCP Congress, the speaker said: A significant contribution in attaining the registered successes by our countries was made by expanding bilateral and many-sided cooperation, in accordance with the understandings reached at the summit economic meetings. In keeping with the guidelines and recommendations of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania is firmly acting to most efficiently and optimally implement all these understandings.

In this respect, we highly appreciate the joint decisions adopted during the past year by the party leaderships of Romania and the USSR. They formed the foundation on which the long-term agreement was concluded, an agreement that envisages a substantial increase of bilateral exchanges in the following 5-year plan period. At the same time, of particular importance are the summit meetings with the PPR, Bulgaria, and the GDR, when long-term cooperation programs until the year 2000 were signed, as well as the actions to be taken at party and state level with the CSSR, Hungary, and other CEMA member-countries with a view to expanding long-term mutual cooperation in the fields of material production, science, and technology.

At the same time it must be highlighted that during the period that has elapsed since the previous CEMA meeting -- as shown in the report presented -- the CEMA Executive Committee carried out an intensive activity to initiate and organize various actions and works within the council to ensure the concretization and implementation of the decisions reached during the summit meetings, actions of great importance for deepening specialization and production sharing and economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Starting from these realities, we consider that the major task of this meeting is to continue the ascending course of our cooperation. We must most resolutely act to adopt measures that can ensure the acceleration of the implementation of the economic summit meeting's decisions, and focus CEMA activity on solving through joint efforts, all major problems our countries are concerned with.

Stressing the fact that coordinating economic plans is an essential part of deepening mutually advantageous cooperation among CEMA member-countries, the speaker said: Romania, from the very beginning, has established as a basic orientation of plan coordination the expansion of economic cooperation with the other CEMA member-countries and the achievement of conrete understandings that can ensure the further development of commercial exchanges and the deepening of specialization and production sharing in the next 5-year plan period.

The agreements reached and the documents signed during summit meetings with the other CEMA member-countries have given a strong impetus to the economic and scientific-technological cooperation during the 1986-1990 period and until the year 2000.

Within the previous framework of plan coordination, a volume of mutual deliveries has been established with some countries for the 1986-1990 period that exceeds the volume of the current 5-year plan period; further intensive negotiations are being carried out to increase the goods exchange with all CEMA member-countries.

Pointing out the fact that although positive results have been registered, the established objectives for coordinating plans have not been fully attained, the speaker primarily referred to the issue of ensuring raw materials, energy, and fuel. It was stressed that of particular importance is the achievement of all ventures agreed upon in the fields of energy, fuel, and raw materials, so that by mobilizing individual efforts and developing mutual cooperation this problem can be solved by the CEMA member-countries. In connection with this issue, it must be mentioned that certain progress was registered after the summit meeting. Proceedings for concluding new cooperation agreements with a view to increasing the natural gas and iron ore supply and for concretizing cooperation conditions in carrying out the other actions agreed upon at the highest level are taking place at present. We express our belief that, by acting in this manner during the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period, cooperation within CEMA will substantially increase its contribution to Romania's resolving the issue of ensuring the necessary energy and raw material resources.

After highlighting our country's great investment efforts to develop its raw material and fuel base, the speaker said: With a view to solving the energy and raw material problem, at present we are carrying out negotiations on coordinating plans with the USSR and other countries with natural resources, and we express our conviction that we will find mutually advantageous ways to further increase our energy, fuel, and raw material imports in the next 5-year plan period.

At the same time we are interested in speeding up many-sided cooperation for concretizing cooperation conditions in achieving each many-sided venture established by the economic summit meeting, in order to carry out during the 1986-1990 period the supply of planned products such as coal, methanol, manganese, bauxite, aluminium, iron ores, paper, and timber products. Such measures are required even more because a number of delays are registered in this field, as mentioned in the report presented by the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Planning Activity.

In this context, the issue of economical utilization of raw material and energy resources was discussed. Recalling the large-scale programs initiated by our party during the past years for the rational and highly efficient utilization of material and energy resources, the results attained so far, and the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress in this field for the next 5-year plan period, the speaker said: In implementing these measures, particular attention will be attached to the exchange of experience and application of the best results attained in other CEMA member-countries. The project of the cooperation program among the CEMA member-countries regarding the saving and rational utilization of material resources until the year 2000, which will be endorsed by this meeting of the CEMA session, shows the common desire of our countries to strengthen and deepen mutual cooperation in this important field. The particular interest Romania attaches to the intensification of mutual cooperation in the rational utilization of resources is also manifest in the fact that our country participates in almost all actions stipulated in the program. We believe that implementing the program provisions will have substantial importance for the intensive development and acceleration of introducing technical progress in the branches of material production, as decisive elements of the national programs of economic development in the next period.

Another main issue concerning plan coordination is intensifying production sharing and specialization and thus increasing mutual deliveries, with a view to better utilizing production capabilities and better meeting requirements for needed products.

Our party and state have been paying greater attention for some time to modernizing the industrial production structure as a key element of raising the efficiency of social production. The fulfillment of this task, which is also an integral part of the common targets established by the summit session concerning the intensive development of the national economies, primarily requires the utilization of all industrial potential. This facilitates and requires the further promotion of new cooperation ventures in order to efficiently utilize the productive capabilities in the machine-building industry, metallurgy, chemistry, building materials, and the light industry, so that the industrial potential can be utilized to the maximum in the interest of the progress of each economy.

In this respect, we attach greater importance to deepening production sharing and specialization between our countries with a view to developing certain priority fields such as electronics, microcomputers, and robots, and supplying the economy with high-quality machines and equipment of a world technical level.

Although we have made progress in this direction, there are still many possibilities -- as the CEMA Executive Committee report also mentions -- that should be utilized without delay. As far as we are concerned, we have modern units and a highly technical production potential in such fields as the automobile industry, traction rolling stock, machine tools, electronics, and computers. This can be used to a greater extent in the international division of labor between our countries on the basis of intensifying mutual cooperation and collaboration.

In connection with these problems, the Romanian delegation head suggested that the CEMA Executive Committee be given the task of taking the necessary steps to set up a special commission in charge of drafting a concrete plan of ventures to deepen production sharing and specialization, with a view to fully utilizing the productive capabilities in each country; at the next Executive Committee session this special commission should advance appropriate proposals to solve this key problem of CEMA member-countries.

At the same time we deem it necessary to speed up the implementation of programs adopted by CEMA concerning production sharing and mutual deliveries of machines, equipment, special materials, raw materials, and metallurgical, chemical, and other needed products, as well as cooperation in developing technologies currently purchased with hard currency by paying particular attention to the machines, equipment, and materials required by the economic projects attained with the common efforts of CEMA member-countries.

We believe that the firm orientation of economic plan coordination toward solving these problems is a requirement devolving from decisions adopted by the summit economic session regarding the need to substantially improve plan coordination and concentrate it on priority economic development targets and on an increased international division of labor among our countries. We will thus create favorable conditions for starting negotiations -- concurrently with plan coordination -- on concluding long-term agreements and protocols on goods exchanges for 1986.

Increased cooperation in the agricultural and foodstuff fields should be an important goal of plan coordination. As is known, the summit economic session stressed the political significance of solving the food problem and reiterated the need to take steps to stimulate, within the framework of mutual cooperation, trade with food products. Since this agreement has not yet taken shape, it is necessary to accelerate activities at a bilateral and comprehensive level. In this respect, on the basis of a mandate entrusted to him by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the head of the Romanian delegation proposed that the issue of prices for agricultural products be examined and that concrete proposals be advanced to the CEMA Executive Committee before its next session concerning solutions for fixing appropriate prices in mutual trade exchanges and other measures to stimulate the production and export of agricultural produce.

Romania attaches particular importance to science and technology as decisive elements in accelerating national economic development and increasing scientific research, and concentrates all research efforts on the key problems of our socioeconomic development.

Concurrent with our individual efforts to develop science and technology, Romania is interested in broadly promoting cooperation with other CEMA members by actively participating in drafting the complex program for scientific-technological progress in the coming 15-20 years. We express the conviction that the implementation of this program will stimulate concrete long-term cooperation in science and technology, intensify exchanges of blueprints and technologies, and expand joint research in the top fields of technological progress, including the efficient utilization of energy and raw materials, the reduction of consumption, and recycling.

Therefore we deem it necessary to concentrate program drafting on the key issues of cooperation while reducing to a minimum all organizational and methodological activities. Likewise, we are urgently interested in reaching a unanimous agreement on the economic criteria for equitably distributing the necessary expenditures for financing joint research.

As was decided at the economic summit session, we must further work to increase efficiency and develop democratic principles in CEMA activity with a view to improving comprehensive cooperation within the council and other international organizations created by our countries.

In this respect, CEMA activity must be primarily guided toward solving problems concerning cooperation in material production, eliminating duplication, simplifying organizational structures, and halting the trend toward proliferation of bodies and meetings. In accordance with the decision adopted by the CEMA summit, the newly created international economic bodies must carry out their activity, from the start, on an economic administrative basis.

Likewise, we must pay particular attention to the understanding reached at the summit meeting on the conclusion of long-term agreements and contracts that can give security and stability to economic relations between CEMA member-countries. In all economic cooperation, production sharing and specialization as well as trade exchanges should proceed on the basis of long-term contracts -- of at least 5-year duration -- that firmly stipulate the concrete conditions for cooperation and the obligations mutually assumed by the parties involved.

While intensifying our economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries and all socialist countries, which, according to the 13th party congress directives, will continue to have the main share of our foreign trade, we will also work to expand relations of broad cooperation and solidarity with developing countries in order to support their efforts aimed at consolidating their independence and promoting socio-economic progress.

We unswervingly support the peoples' struggle for independence and firmly condemn the racist policy of apartheid and the imperialist policy of interference in domestic affairs of other states and economic pressure on developing countries. The position of our party and state was strongly reiterated at the 13th party congress in November 1984.

Particular importance for implementing our party policy on relations with the developing countries was assumed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings with heads of state from more than 60 developing countries, some of whom he met several times. As a result of contacts and exchanges of views at a high level, and as a result of friendship treaties, joint declarations and communiques, protocols, agreements, and various programs of cooperation signed on these occasions, Romania's trade exchanges and production sharing with the developing countries have registered an upward course.

The speaker also expressed our country's interest in participating, along with other CEMA members, in intensifying comprehensive cooperation with the developing countries, primarily in the construction of economic units in these countries, and in carrying out other concrete ventures of mutual interest. On the basis of its foreign policy principles, Romania also promotes economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and other states, regardless of social system.

In conclusion, the speaker addressed warm thanks to the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the Romanian delegation for the hospitality extended to them and the conditions created for the smooth development of the proceedings of the current meeting of the CEMA session.

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

AU021153 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Closing speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on the final day, 27 June, of the Warsaw 40th CEMA session]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (PAP) -- Esteemed comrade delegation leaders, esteemed comrades: The 40th session of CEMA is coming to a close. I want to stress with satisfaction that the discussions were held in a spirit of socialist internationalism, mutual understanding, and unanimity on the main tasks facing the socialist countries.

We assessed -- as we put it -- the "illustrious and the darker side" of our cooperation; the accomplishments, but also the problems which have not yet been successfully resolved. The ensuing recommendations for the council's organs and planning bodies of our countries have been reflected in the resolution of the 40th session.

We confirmed that the current stage of development requires us to overcome the extensive [ekstensivnyy] approach and to achieve radical intensification of economic management methods. Materials prepared for the 40th session show the immense need and potential for more economical use of raw and other materials and energy, and for their reduced consumption per unit of national income.

In the coming 5-year period, the socialist states intend to achieve a decisive improvement in this field. In this connection, the cooperation program aimed at saving raw materials, and the agreement on using gas as a transportation fuel, adopted at the 40th session, fit in with the line of active interest of all our states.

The tasks we must jointly solve in order to achieve positive, qualitative progress in effective economic management, in making use of the immense potential of the socialist system in terms of personnel and resources, will be concretized in a long-term program for scientific-technological cooperation. Today we have signed an agreement on cooperation for flexible systems of production, a technology of the future.

Bringing all our plans to a successful conclusion will require strenuous efforts and improved methods and mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. This is a very demanding task for the CEMA Executive Committee and for the respective bodies in each of our states.

We assessed the results so far in the coordination of plans for 1986-90. We stress that great and useful work has been accomplished. It has proved possible to determine the guidelines and to coordinate the actions in the development of multilateral cooperation in many fields. But we also see the still incomplete use of profound, potential reserves which can and should lie in consistent coproduction and in more extensive cooperation between enterprises, industrial complexes, and scientific research institutes in our countries. The session adopted appropriate recommendations in this regard. This appears to be a problem for further work which should involve the broader and more active participation of prominent specialists in the fields of economics, computer science, and management.

The session approved the development of relations with countries that are not CEMA members. We will also cooperate with other developing nations. We maintain the principled course of CEMA members on developing balanced and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states.

Therefore, because of the weight of issues raised by our session and their international significance, I propose a motion to treat the communique issued by the 40th CEMA session as an official document of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council.

We have again restated our solidarity with Asian, African, and Latin American countries in their struglle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and in particular we condemned the U.S. economic blockade of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The speeches by the various delegations pointed out the danger of continuing the arms race, and above all the danger of extending the race to outer space. They also sharply criticized the policy of the United States and some other NATO states that threatens world peace.

I want to cordially thank the chairman and delegation members of CEMA member-states and of the SFRY for their fruitful contribution to the success of the session.

Let me also thank our guests, the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Nicaragua, and Socialist Ethiopia for their high assessment of the cooperation and the activities of the CEMA.

My thanks also go to the CEMA Secretariat and to all those who contributed to the preparations for and the smooth running of the 40th session.

Finally, let me thank you for the appreciation, wishes, and greetings for the PZPR, the PPR's Government, and the nation. They will support and strengthen us in our work for the further development of socialist Poland and on deepening fraternal ties with the entire community of our nations.

AGCA CHANGES TESTIMONY AT 20TH COURT SESSION

AU020925 Sofia BTA in English 2006 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Rome, July 1 (BTA corr) -- The assassin Mehmet Ali Agca again appeared in the defendants' cage during the 20th session of the second trial in the attempt on the pope's life. Celebi was the first to be interrogated.

Court president Santiapichi read a protocol prepared by the FRG police, which proves that during Celebi's arrest, the search of his car has yielded faked passports, which were supposed to be sent to Turkey to aid the escape of "Gray Wolves" wanted by the authorities.

Celebi tried to prove that the passports were not fake but were documents, sent to him by members of the federation for extention of their validity. When told that the original photos on the passports had been removed and substituted for [as received] new ones, he stated that he had no idea of this since the passports had been sent to him by mail and by "unknown persons." "I kept them in the way I recieved them."

The hall livened up considerably, when Mehmet Ali Agca was called to the witness box. The assassin stated that the days spent in his cell have helped him "analyse in depth his statements so far and look deep inside his conscience." Now he wanted to explain the reason behind the contradictory statements and versions he presented before the court. And this reason is again... the Bulgarians. They (the Bulgarians) together with the "Gray Wolves" have kidnapped Emanuela Orlandi and this was done to make him discredit the Western press, which "discloses the role played by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in international terrorism."

When asked how he had come to learn of this, Agca mumbled that even before the assassination attempt there had been a plan to kidnap a prominent Italian, who could eventually be exchanged for the assassin should the latter end up in prison. According to announcements made by the "Turkes" organization (which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping) Agca had recognized the manner of work of his accomplice Oral Celik and this had made him make that conclusion.

When asked about his channels of information, Agca answered: "From the newspapers". When asked the question why no one had demanded for his exchange with Orlandi as the plan suggested, he said: "By kidnapping the girl they wanted me to change my versions and to disrupt this trial."

Santiapichi: "There was nothing in the letters about you changing your versions and there was no pressure exerted over you. How did you learn about that?"

Agca: "Nothing was said there about me, but it was hinted."

Santiapichi told the defendant that the Turkish authorities have carried out a study upon the court's demand and have discovered that in 1981 (at the time of the attempt on the pope's life) one of his alleged accomplices Sedat Sirri Kadem [spelling as received] had not been in jail as Agca had claimed before the court a few days ago.

Thus Agca was forced to admit that there was a fourth Turkish accomplice in the blue "Ford Taunus" which arrived from Munich and [as received] at the site of the assassination attempt, and that the name of this accomplice is Sedat Kadem. Agca again repeated that there were three of his accomplices in "St. Peter" Square.

Later on Agca recognized his three accomplices on a photo taken at the time of the shooting and shown to him by president Santiapichi.

Agca again gave liberty to his fantasy when asked by the presiding judge as to what happened after the four Turks arrived in Rome on May 10, 1981. He again implicated Ayvazov who, he said, came to meet them at railway station square "Independenza", but he could not explain how Ayvazov managed to learn the exact time of their arrival. The Bulgarian national accompanied them to the "Imca" hotel and booked the room personally. The court president reminded the defendant that during the investigation the hotel receptionist recognized Agca as the person who booked the room on May 10.

Agca was confused again: "There were many tourists there; he might have been confused."

Agca was even more confused when he stated that Ayvazov took the other three to the block of flats occupied by Bulgarian diplomats and that he let them have an apartment on top of his own (this because his flat was already overcrowded by his family). Agca was left alone at the hotel because he always preferred to be alone. Thus he dropped his version about Omar Ay's stay at the "Hilton" hotel. Despite his today's promise to tell the truth, the assassin again fabricated new versions. Ayvazov, he claimed, had come to the cafe at the station to show them photos of "St Peter" Square, and had not waited to do that at "his own home" where he was alleged to have taken them. There were other ungrounded claims as well: They gave the guns which they had brought from Munich to Ayvazov, who on his part took them to Antonov's flat, and Antonov then carried them to the square on the day of the shooting. Thus it seems that these weapons have been carried all over Rome. They seem to have been displayed a number of times and have been transferred from one car to another.

Agca again changed his versions concerning other circumstances. He returned to his discredited version stating that the main means of escape after the assassination attempt was the "Bulgarian International Transport Truck". The one who was to drive them to the truck was not Antonov but Ayvazov who was waiting for them at Piazza "Repubblica", which is quite far away from the site of the shooting and in a different direction from that of the truck. Naturally Agca could not describe the newly fabricated "Bulgarian flat." He refused to answer questions concerning the ill-famed 3 million DM, which were the reward for the assassination. He finally stated that the money is in the FRG with Yalcin Oesbei [spelling as received], who is in jail at present.

Antonov's defence lawyer, Prof. Giuseppe Consolo, made an objection stating that the witness has again changed his versions and appealed to the court to take into consideration Agca's behavior.

At this point the hearing was adjourned for tomorrow.

SCHUERER HEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO S&T TALKS

Meets With Filipov

LD012216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria intend to deepen scientific and technological cooperation and to arrange specialization and cooperation relations more effectively on this basis to ensure a dynamic development of trade. This was agreed in Sofia today by economic experts of the two countries. They discussed the further coordination of the economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990.

The GDR and Bulgarian delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and GDR State Planning Committee chairman, and Stanish Bonev, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Bulgarian State Planning Committee chairman, respectively.

According to this agreement, machinery and equipment will continue to occupy an important place in GDR exports to Bulgaria, while Bulgaria will supply the GDR with transport and lifting equipment, peripherals for computer technology, and agricultural and food products.

Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Gerhard Schuerer, positively assessed the state of plan coordination during a talk today. This created good conditions for deepening cooperation in science, technology, and production and for further expanding trade relations up to 1990. In accordance with the decisions of the SED and BCP leaders, and of the economic deliberations of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, the joint effort will be directed more strongly towards the overall intensification of social production and the further improvement of the two peoples' standard of living.

Talks With Bonev

AU012043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] At a meeting in Sofia today Comrade Stanish Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, discussed work connected with the final stage of the coordination of the two countries' plans, dealing with the agreements in connection with the exchange of goods during the forthcoming period, and [words indistinct].

The chairmen of the two planning organs agreed that the foreign trade ministries of the two countries should promptly begin work in connection with preparing a long-term trade agreement for the period up to 1990. They signed a memorandum on the subject.

PZPR'S POREBSKI CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

LD011504 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 1 -- A delegation of the PUWP CC with member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski has paid a working visit to Bulgaria. During a meeting with members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, the delegation got acquainted with the BCP's experiences in organizational, party and ideological activity. The sides also exchanged experiences in realization of tasks facing the PUWP and the BCP at the present stage of development. The sides favorably assessed the development of ties of friendship and cooperation between both parties, countries and nations. Participants in the meeting stressed that talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov were important for expanding and strengthening bilateral relations in all spheres, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD POSTPONES VISIT

By 'Mutual Agreement'

LD012013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The visit to the CSSR by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has been postponed until a later date. This alteration has occurred by mutual agreement.

AFP Cites Health Reasons

AU011339 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Prague, July 1 (AFP) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has put off "for health reasons" an official visit here that was scheduled to begin tomorrow, diplomatic sources said today. Czechoslovak officials confirmed the report, but privately expressed doubts about the reason cited for the postponement, although they could not say what the real reason was. The report came a day after 39 U.S. hostages from a hijacked Trans World Airlines jet were released in Beirut and evacuated to a U.S. base in West Germany via the Syrian capital.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. TREATMENT OF HOSTAGE ORDEAL

LD010914 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[From a review of international topics by editor Jozef Knizat]

[Text] During the night we received reports from the Syrian press agency, SANA, according to which 39 American hostages who had been on board a TWA airliner left Damascus shortly before midnight for Frankfurt/Main. However, it is necessary to stress that the U.S. Government has been using this kidnapping for promoting and further sharpening its own militaristic objectives in the Middle East. Despite the release of the hostages, the Pentagon has not retreated from its intentions to carry out large-scale military exercises in Egypt and Oman. The outcome will not only be an increased American military presence in the Middle East but also the creation of other potential sources of American agression against Lebanon. It has thus been confirmed that the Ronald Reagan administration has regarded the holding of the hostages only as a pretext to carry out its military-political aims in the Middle East. This was stressed last night by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who said that he has not given any guarantees to Lebanon. Thus the arrival of the U.S. citizens to Frankfurt/Main has not at all reduced the risk of a U.S. intervention in the Middle East.

Our Bonn correspondent, Petr Nemec, has sent us the following dispatch in this connection:

[Nemec] For our release we owe gratitude to Syria and to President al-Asad personally. These were the words of the spokesman for the hostages, whose 17 day captivity ended early in the morning with their arrival by air at the U.S. base in Frankfurt/Main, where they were awaited by members of their families and welcomed on behalf of the White House by Vice President Bush. From Frankfurt/Main, the 39 hostages were taken to Wiesbaden, where they will undergo preliminary examinations in the U.S. Air Force hospital before flying home.

The great relief with which this report has been received is being combined with the question of what will follow. The general view is that any retaliatory action by the United States, as in the past, would provoke a further wave of violence. The entire affair is a reminder of the explosiveness of the Middle East situation, specifically in Lebanon, for which the United States itself carries more than a small portion of responsibility. Instead of thoughts about further military intervention, a resolute effort to tackle the entire Middle East issue should follow, coupled with an emphasis on the preservation of the rights of all who live in this area.

DAILY VIEWS BUSH MEETINGS IN WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

AU011744 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 85 p 6

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Traveling Agent"]

[Text] The so-called traveling salesman, an agent who tries to convince the chosen victim in all possible ways that he will profit from the business deal offered by him, is an inseparable part of the American way of life. But contemporary America also knows an agent of a different type, who uses different methods. These methods are not short of anything that runs counter to humanity, ethics, and the law. The work of these agents involves no risks because their employer is the "almighty" CIA.

George Bush strongly reminds one of both these types of agent. After all, his previous job as CIA director was an expression of recognition for his talents in this special field. It is precisely this exprerience that he is using during his current 10-day tour of seven NATO capitals and the Vatican. Ronald Reagan dispatched his emissary with a task that is not easy to fulfill; the plans of the White House for militarizing outer space have encountered strong resistance in the European NATO states. This was demonstrated at the session of the NATO Council where even the presence of the U.S. President did not prevent the Atlantic allies from expressing such reservations about the dangerous project that Washington quite logically interpreted them as opposition.

Bush's task is now to set everything aright that is to persuade the partners to accept, as an expression of U.S. generosity, that which is a mortal danger for their countries. The "better mutual understanding and reinforcement of ties of alliance" demanded by Washington from its allies should, according to imperialist circles, find its expression in the allies' agreement to become involved in the preparation of "star wars." Yet both side interpret the term "involvement" differently. The European NATO members should be enticed by the alleged possibility of participating in the research and development of what undoubtedly is highly challenging technological equipment. They have even been given a U.S. promise to this effect and Vice President George Bush is harping on this topic during his current tour. But these are phony promises; statements being made simultaneously in the United States expose at least partly the two-faced policy of the White House. According to experts and representatives of companies involved in the project, European participation would amount to about 1 percent of the profits. At the same time, the European partners would have to share in the costs of the project to the tune of about 20 to 25 percent. And the main purpose of the entire system is to defend the American MX missile system in order to thwart a Soviet retaliatory strike launched in response to a U.S. nuclear attack.

Bush's first stop was Rome, where he met with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti, and President Alessandro Pertini. The Italian representatives denounced American pretectionist measures and the American failure to live up the promises and agreements, so that there reportedly was no time to discuss the "main issue." It cannot be ruled out that the United States relies on possible changes on the Italian political stage and its turn to the right, which would lower the Italian political leadership's resistance to the ominous American plans.

While in Rome, Bush also paid a visit to the Vatican, where he was received by Karol Wojtyla under the cloak of a private audience. The Holy See's involvement in political affairs has become extraordinarily intensive in recent years. It would like to make all kinds of recommendations and must therefore respect the views of broad masses so that the pope's speeches sound credible and attractive. In recent weeks it has even been possible to find in them statements about the need to limit armament and take steps toward averting the threat of war. But since the public knows by now that it is the United States that is primarily responsible for the growing tension, it cannot be ruled out that Washington objects to these statements. With great probability it was thus the cooperation between the United States and the Vatican in the foreign policy sphere, which has been typical of their activity for some time now, that required a private audience.

More or less "risk-prone" [riskantny] for Bush was Bonn, where the ruling Christian Democrats have already admitted, though not officially, the possibility of participation in the American project of space armament. In The Hague Bush had to explain yet another "necessity," that of deploying offensive American cruise missiles as soon as possible. According to Washington, this is the first prerequisite for the Netherlands' possible participation in the preparation of "star wars." The next stop was Brussels and then Paris, which has ideas of its own and assesses the offers of the Washington agent most realistically of all. The final stop of the tour will be London, where Bush expects to reap success. Before going to London, though, he is planning a stopover in Geneva, the venue of Soviet-American talks on a whole set of issues, concerning intermediate-range nuclear weapons, intercontinental missiles, and a ban on space weapons. The refusal of the American side to date to assume a constructive attitude toward the problems under discussion precludes the possibility of Bush coming to Geneva with something new that might contribute to the success of the talks.

The goal of the U.S. vice president is to make further headway in involving the Atlantic allies in the militarization of space. He uses all forms of pressure to reach this goal, starting with hackneyed cliches about Atlantic unity and the duty to face up to the so-called Soviet menace, and ending with threats about possible U.S. steps against its allies in the economic sphere. He simply wants to "sell" his articles profitably, like any other agent.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD011933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, left by air today for an offical friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Mongolian Government, will contribute to the further expansion and deepening of all-round Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation in the coming period.

The delegation was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Josef Korcak. CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member; federal deputy premiers Karol Loco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; federal Minister of the Interior Vratislav Vajnar; and other officials.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS 1 JULY

LD011714 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Prague July 1 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Ethiopian Workers Party led by Central Committee Politburo member and Chairman of the Central Control Commission Alemu Abebe left here today.

During its stay the delegation studied experience from the work of Control and Audit Commissions of the Czechslovak Communist Party. It was also received by party Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and visited several enterprises near Prague.

STROUGAL ATTENDS FUNERAL OF FRANTISEK HAMOUZ

LD011308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The funeral of Frantisek Hamouz, former member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier, deputy of the Federal Assembly and Peoples Chamber, minister of foreign trade, permanent CEMA representative of the CSSR, and CSSR ambassador to the GDR, who died on 23 June at age 65, took place in the ceremonial hall of the Strasnice Crematorium in Prague today. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other representatives of our political and public life and the family of the deceased attended the funeral ceremony.

Deputy Federal Premier Karol Loco recalled in his solemn speech the life and work of Frantisek Hamouz, who made an important contribution to the development of our socialist society and to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

USSR'S STUKALIN RECEIVED BY FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

LD281250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Association of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, led by Chairman Vaclav David, today in Prague met with Boris Stukalin, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, who is on a holiday in the CSSR.

In the course of a friendly and cordial discussion they informed each other about the activity and topical tasks of the two organizations in the further deepening of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR. They pointed to the importance of the tireless struggle for world peace, disarmament, security, and detente.

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present at the meeting.

FISCHER, SEN BIDEN ON WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD011636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Senator Joseph R. Biden, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, for a talk on international political problems and questions of GDR-U.S. relations. Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's peace policy in the course of the discussion. He pointed out the GDR's active efforts to contribute to ending the arms race on earth and not permitting it in space.

In connection with the discussion on bilateral problems, the partners in the talk said the activation of political dialogue and useful relations between the two states on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with opposing social systems would be timely and could contribute to an improvement of the world situation and to a strengthening of peace. U.S. and GDR parliamentarians were called upon to make a substantial contribution towards this.

Taking part in the talk were U.S. Ambassador to the GDR Mrs Rozanne I. Ridgway, and Ambassador Dr Herbert Barth, member of the board of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

STOPH, CPSU'S SHKOLNIKOV DISCUSS RELATIONS

AU011617 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 June Willi Stoph, chairman of the LGDR Council of Ministers, received Minister Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov, chairman of the People's Control Committee.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on important aspects of the 10th SED Central Committee meeting, stressing that the SED is viewing the preparations of its 11th party congress and the objectives to be decided there not only with an eye to their immediate significance for the GDR but also to their international relations. Referring to the resolutions of the 40th CEMA conference, he stressed that their implementation will contribute to further deepening the socialist economic integration of the fraternal countries as well as to the dynamic extension of their cooperation based on scientific-technological progress.

Willi Stoph and Aleksey Shkolnikov expressed their conviction that bilateral relations based on the GDR-USSR friendship treaty are developing according to plan and that the agreements made between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are consistently implemented.

The interlocutors stressed the great importance of people's control as an inseparable part of the socialist democracy for the implementation of decisions, aiming at comprehensive intensification of the national economies, by the parties and governments of their countries. They concordantly said that the results of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries are an important contribution to the worldwide struggle to preserve peace. Willi Stoph affirmed the unconditional support of the USSR's peacekeeping proposals for halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

The talk was attended by Minister Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

HERRMANN CDU SPEECH VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

AU271201 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 Jun 85 p 5

[Report on speech given by Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, at rally marking the 40th anniversary of the CDU held in Berlin on 24 June]

[Excerpts] As Erich Honecker has reaffirmed, our party and state proceed in their policy from the fact that defending peace is the most important task of the present. The GDR will consistently continue its constructive course of peaceful coexistence and detente, dialogue, and cooperation. Thus we offer -- as before, and now all the more -- the only reasonable alternative to the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the most aggressive forces of the United States and NATO, and we are working for a broad coalition of reason and realism to prevent the destruction of mankind in a nuclear catastrophe.

We Need a Change Toward Detente

We are looking toward Geneva, hoping that the willingness of the USSR to reach results in the negotiations concerning arms limitation and disarmament in the areas that were mutually agreed on finds a corresponding echo in the United States. We say yes to the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev to prevent the militarization of space and halt the arms race on earth. In brief, we need a change toward detente. The GDR contribution to peace, this supreme objective of mankind, will never be wanting. This is proved by the practical steps of our foreign and security policy, particularly in the present.

In realizing the tasks in domestic and foreign policy that we are facing and that are reaching right into the next millennium, we continue to count on the creative cooperation of the friendly parties, of all forces of our people united in the democratic bloc and in the National Front of the GDR. This conviction was expressed by our party's general secretary at the 10th Central Committee meeting, and we are sure that it will hold in our daily working together, today and in the future.

TISCH REVIEWS FDGB ROLE IN PROMOTING WORLD PEACE

AU011719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, at the 11th session of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee in Berlin on 27 June]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND) -- It is the task of the 11th session of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee to orient further FDGB activity toward contributing to preparations for the 11th SED Congress, Harry Tisch stated. The starting point for this will be the basic explanations made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the 10th session of the party's Central Committee, he said. Erich Honecker's speech also is of far-reaching importance for trade union work, he added.

An Important Force in the Peace Struggle

Subsequently, Harry Tisch dealt with the FDGB's international activity. He stressed the responsibility for strengthening the socialist community, for its unity and cohesion, which the FDGB is supporting.

We are proceeding from the premise that socialism is entering a higher stage in its development and that a more rapid advancement in intensifying the national economies as well as in all fields of socialist economic integration is decisive for the pace of its forward movement.

At the same time, Harry Tisch pointed to the greater requirements that result from the need to challenge the course of confrontation and the arms drive of imperialism. After the deployment of U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in the NATO states, the danger of a nuclear war, of a nuclear inferno has further increased as a result of the efforts of the present U.S. Administration to militarize space. In another passage he stated that the trade unions of the entire world are faced with the all-decisive task of securing the working people's right to live in peace. This simple truism is being recognized today by the overwhelming majority of the trade unions in the world. More and more trade unionists and their organizations are joining the worldwide peace movement and themselves are becoming an important organized force in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

HERRMANN, OTHERS ADDRESS DEMOCRATIC BLOC

LD011535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- The trusting cooperation of the parties and mass organizations of the GDR in the democratic bloc is an expression of the alliance policy of the party of the working class. This was stated at a festive session of the democratic bloc on Monday in Berlin. It took place on the 40th anniversary of its formation on 14 July 1945.

It has always been a common concern to work in close, comradely cooperation for the interests of all classes and strata of the people. To work for the well-being of the citizens, for their lives in socialism and guaranteed peace -- this will determine the activity of the democratic bloc in the future also.

Joachim Hermann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed to the participants of the discussion the warmest greetings and best wishes of Erich Honecker, "in fundamental distinction to the various coalitions that have previously existed in German history. From the beginning it has been the aim of the bloc of antifascist democratic parties," he said, "to draw the lessons of the past after World War II, to break once and for all the domination of imperialism, to serve completely the interests of the working people, and to preserve peace for all time."

Together they have shown that all citizens, independent of their social origins and ideological and religious convictions, are given the broadest scope for active cooperation, joint planning, and joint government. This will also be the case in the solution of the new tasks, reaching into the next millenium, in further development of advanced socialist society in the GDR, Joachim Herrmann stressed.

In accord with the vital interests of its citizens and all peoples, the GDR is working now indeed for implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, for a policy that takes account of the realities of postwar developments, and for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for averting a nuclear inferno. "We look toward Geneva, expecting that the United States, just as the USSR, will also adopt a constructive position in accordance with the subject of negotiations agreed by both sides." The GDR supports the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, which point out paths that can be taken to strengthen peace by ending the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space.

The only reasonable alternative to the course of confrontation and arms buildup fanned by the most aggressive circles of the U.S. and NATO remains a return to detente, cooperation, and dialogue. To this end the GDR will continue to make its active contribution.

Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany affirmed that the democratic bloc has withstood its historic test. Currently, the activity of the members of his party is marked by the desire to repeat, stabilize, and develop the good results of 1984 in plant and animal production.

The chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany Gerald Goetting described the existence together and the cooperation of all social forces incorporated in the democratic bloc regardless of their social and intellectual origins as a great and enduring historical achievement of the party of the working class and its alliance partners. This gave the Christian Democrats the opportunity to do justice to their joint responsibility for the common good through creative contributions to the development of socialism and the logical peace policy of the GDR.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany belongs among the very first activists, said its president, Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach. Its members have proven themselves at all junctures of the revolutionary process in the GDR since 1945 as pacemakers for what is new. The key for this development lies in the alliance policy. If the GDR is the fatherland of the members of all classes and strata, then the formation of the bloc was the historical turning point for this, Professor Gerlach stressed.

Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, held that: "Performance for our state -- that is the bloc policy of action. To jointly determine in socialist competition the pace of our development through excellence at the place of work, wherever that may be, is our understanding of socialist democracy, a democracy whose development began with our bloc policy".

From the beginning, the trade unions have seen it as their main task to take active part in the revolutionary reshaping of social conditions at the side of the KPD and the SPD, Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB stressed. They have stood today at the forefront and effected a powerful increase in the initiative of the masses.

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, praised the membership of the FDJ in the democratic bloc as recognition of the role of the youth in the development of the GDR. The youth have justified this trust at all times.

After the liberation from fascism, women also felt themselves obliged to the cause of constructing a new peaceful life in trusting cooperation, stressed Ilse Thiels, chairman of the Democratic Women's League. Since that time the organization has been using the opportunities in jointly shaping social matters.

The Cultural League of the GDR has worked in the 40 years of its existence for the intellectual rebirth of the country, for a rich cultural life in the towns and the parishes, and for the development of socialist national culture, its president, Professor Dr Hans Pischner, stressed. It has made a significant contribution to the founding and strengthening of the alliance of the working class and its party with the intelligentsia.

It is the aim of the National Front of the GDR, stressed the president of its National Council, Professor Dr H.C. Lothar Kolditz, to allow the strengthening of the GDR and the strengthening of peace.

"The experience that our good policy serves the interests of all mobilizes the citizens to an increasing extent to make use of their right to joint decisionmaking through action for the benefit of the individual as well as all of society."

The representatives of the parties and mass organizations announced on behalf of the millions of their members full agreement with the resolutions of the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee, especially with the speech of Erich Honecker. They approved the domestic and foreign policy of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Government. Proceeding from the tasks that each individual party and organization of the democratic bloc must solve, their representatives said that the 11th SED Congress (April 1986) and the preparations for it are the concern of the whole people.

VISIT OF PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUES

Meet With LDPD Chairman

LD281502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The delegation from the National People's Congress of the PRC and deputies of the GDR People's Chamber exchanged experiences Friday in Berlin. The guests were briefed on the composition and procedures of the GDR parliament by the Presidium member of the People's Chamber Dr Rudolf Agsten, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD].

Earlier the delegation, led by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, visited the Brandenburg Gate.

PRC's Wang Renzhong Interviewed

LD282244 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Over the past few days we have frequently reported about the visit by a delegation of the PRC's National People's Congress to the GDR. The leader of the delegation, Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and member of the Central Committee of the CPC, gave the following interview to (Lutz Pohle) and (Frank Raeter) at the end of the visit:

[Begin recording] [Questioner] Comrade Chairman, what do you consider to be the most important result of your visit?

[Wang Renzhong in Mandarin with superimposed German translation] Although a week is very short, nevertheless, the results of this visit are really very great. We have received an impression of the friendly feelings that leading personalities of the party and government and the people of the GDR have towards us, and tomorrow we will return to our country with these feelings of friendship and convey them to our leading figures and to our people.

In this week, we were received by Comrades Honecker, Stoph, and Sindermann, a fact of which we are very proud. These talks have deeply impressed us. We have held an extensive and friendly exchange of views with the representatives of the GDR People's Chamber. We have convinced ourselves with our own eyes in Berlin, Potsdam, and Dresden of the great successes of the GDR in socialist construction.

I believe that the most important result of this visit is the deepening of the understanding between the people of the GDR and the Chinese people.

[Questioner] Yesterday in Beijing a protocol was signed that envisages further development of cooperation in the field of electrical engineering and electronics. Yesterday you visited a leading electronics enterprise of the GDR. Based on what you have seen here in the GDR, what possibilities do you see for the development of economic cooperation between our two countries?

[Wang Renzhong] As you have said, yesterday we saw a large scale electronics enterprise in Dresden. In this field the GDR has already achieved very good results. Our country also has been able to achieve noteable progress in this field over the past few years. In the current scientific and technological revolution, the development of microelectronics and computer technology plays a decisive role. For this reason, cooperation in this field is very useful and also very necessary. In the machine tool sector there are very good results in the GDR, and in other areas also, such as in the exploitation of lignite where the GDR has a great deal of experience. China is a country which is very rich in coal. Progress in the processing of coal, for example in gasification and refining, are very important for our country. We hope that we will receive help in these fields from the GDR. The level of production in industry and agriculture is much higher in the GDR than in China. But the resources in manpower and mineral resources are extraordinarily large in China. For this reason, the cooperation of our two countries can substantially advance the development of the national economies.

[Questioner] What prospects do you see for cooperation between the National People's Congress and the parliaments of the socialist countries?

[Wang Renzhong] The delegation led by me first visited Poland and then came to the GDR. This visit was, in our opinion, a complete success. China, just like the GDR and Poland, is building socialism, and we are fighting for the preservation of world peace. This strengthening of the exchange between the parliaments of our countries -- I am convinced of this -- will promote the economic and trade relations between our two countries just as it will exchanges in the fields of science, technology, and culture. I am of the opinion that there are great prospects for the deepening and expansion of relations between the PRC's National People's Congress and the PPR and GDR's parliaments. China has already established parliamentary contacts with the DPRK, the SFRY, Romania and the USSR. We adopt a positive position on this. [end recording]

EAST BERLIN PROTESTANT WORKSHOP CRITICIZES REGIME

DW010859 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Peter Merseburger video report on the Protestant peace workshop in East Berlin on 30 June on the grounds of Erloeser Church; from the "Tagesschau" newscast]

[Text] The peace workshop in East Berlin's Erloeser Church meanwhile has acquired tradition. Once a year it is the climax of the Protestant Church's independent peace work, and today again it was an attraction especially for young people. Under the roof of the church they waged discussions with a frankness that cannot be found anywhere else in the GDR.

More than 3,000 participants, following a religious service, debated in forums, discussions, and amateur theater plays those questions that are most pressing to them. Apart from the central topic of peace, the foreground was commanded by concern about the environment. Some peace groups documented the destruction of forests in the GDR with stirring pictures. The points of friction between Christian citizens and their GDR superiors were discussed without hesitation.

Objections were voiced against enemy images that school textbooks are supposed to convey even to the youngest people in the GDR; defense instruction in schools was called in question; and attention was drawn to military service without weapons, as allowed by the GDR, as a construction soldier.

But only those who refuse to serve under arms for religious reasons can become construction soldiers. The GDR does not recognize conscientious objectors not motivated by their creed but instead motivated only by ethical convictions. Out of sympathy with the latter, the young Christians drew attention to the example of nonreligious pacifist Carl von Ossietzky. Because of his attitude toward military service he would be jailed in the GDR today.

DOHLUS, U.S. CP DELEGATION DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD011848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- In view of the increased danger of war, it is necessary to shape more closely the cooperation of communist and workers parties in order to slow the arms race on earth, to prevent its extension to space, and to ensure a peaceful future for humanity. This was stressed in agreement in a friendly talk between Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a study delegation of the Communist Party of the United States led by Arnoldo Becketi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

At the center of the concluding talk of the visit of the U.S. Communist Party delegation to the GDR were the exchange of experiences in party work as well as topical questions of the joint struggle for strengthening peace, for disarmament, and for detente. The struggle against the militarization of space, sought by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, was the key issue.

Horst Dohlus explained the tasks resolved by the 10th meeting of the Central Committee on preparations for the 11th SED Congress. He mentioned the determination of the SED to continue purposefully and consistently the proven policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The high fighting power of the party collectives and the firm trusting relationship between the party and the people are the basis for valuable performances in strengthening socialism and peace.

Arnoldo Becketi reported how the U.S. Communists are increasing their efforts to mobilize broad social forces for the struggle against the policy of the arms build up and confrontation of the Reagan administration and against the frontal attack on the social achievements and democratic rights of the working people.

Horst Dohlus and Arnoldo Becketi praised the close fraternal cooperation between the SED and the U.S. Communist Party.

GDR, DPRK NATIONAL FRONTS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD011813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- Monday in Berlin an agreement on cooperation between the National Council of the GDR National Front and the Central Committee of the DPRK's Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRE] for the 1986 to 1990 period was signed by Werner Kirchoff, vice president of the National Council, and Yo Yon-ku, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and director of the DFRE Secretariat.

The friendship treaty between both states of 1 June 1984 stipulated that relations will be constantly developed and perfected. The partners stive to contribute actively to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity and the close cooperation in the socialist community. Defending peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the whole world at the side of those who stand up against nuclear war and the arms buildup is mentioned as the most important issue.

It was agreed to deepen the exchange of experience on the activities of both bodies in the realizing of the resolutions of the SED and the WPK by regularly exchanging delegations.

Briefs

DATA PROCESSING SOCIETY FOUNDED -- At the Berlin Humboldt University today, the GDR Data Processing Society was founded. Its members are experts from GDR academies, universities, industry, science, and other social sectors. The new society has set the task for itself of promoting scientific discussion in the field of data processing and to encourage and advance the ulitization of data processing in all social areas. In addition, it will support the promotion and training of young talented scientists. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85 DW]

SPD'S WILLY BRANDT CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Addresses Journalists

LD281330 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Budapest, 28 Jun (DPA) -- According to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the policy of treaties and detente has been worthwhile and fruitful. Brandt said this to newsmen in Budapest today after ending his talks with Hungarian leaders. He arrived in Budapest on Wednesday at the invitation of the MSZMP.

On the issue of detente policy, Brandt said that the policy of treaties has so far held firm "in a world situation characterized by the arms race." The question now is how new life can be put into the 10-year-old Helsinki process. At a news conference in Budapest, Brandt continued: "We are faced with a second phase of West-East or East-West policy," In addition to security issues, problems of the economy, environment, science, culture, and human contacts must also be discussed here. These issues were also at the center of his detailed talks with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar.

Asked about international topics, Bradt described Nicaragua as being "of great concern to us." The efforts of the Contadora Group states should be more strongly supported and the "national dialogue in El Salvador" should be encouraged. On arms in space, the SPD leader and chairman of the Socialist International said that the SPD's "no" to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] is "not identical with the 'no' of the USSR. Moscow assumes that an SDI program would function while the SPD sees it as a waste because it will not function.

Seen Off by Szuros

LD291943 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- Willy Brandt, president of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and president of the Socialist International, left Budapest Saturday. Willy Brandt visited Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He was accompanied by Karsten Voigt, speaker of the SPD parliamentary party for foreign and security policy affairs, and representative Helmut Wieczorek, member of the Budgetary Committee of the Bundestag.

Willy Brandt and his suite were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

DISARMAMENT EXPERT ON DISCOVERY EXPERIMENT

LD291857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Interview with Gyorgy Szentesi, senior fellow at the Foreign Affairs Scientific Institute, by correspondent Istvan Kulcsar on the lessons to be learned from the U.S. military experiment in space last week; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Kulcsar] The occasion for this conversation was given by the unsuccessful experiment conducted a few days ago by American scientists with the help of the Discovery space shuttle.

A laser beam uas used; it was sent from Hawaii with the idea that a mirror on the Discovery would reflectitback. The first attempt was unsuccessful. This is a perfectly normal situation; it is called an experiment because it is not certain to succeed. In any case, 2 days later, when the experiment was repeated, everything went perfectly.

[Szentesi] The failure of the first experiment was the result of human error. What happened was that a mistake was made regarding the scale; data that should have been given in miles were given in feet.

[Kulcsar] The wrong figures were fed into the computer?

[Szentesi] Yes.

[Kulcsar] This is precisely the issue I would like to talk to you about. Human creativity and the technology created by it are now so perfect that we are capable of using a laser beam to hit a mirror whose diameter is a mere 20 cm at a distance of 350 km and traveling at 28,000 km per hour. At the same time, human beings are so fallible that they can make such a silly mistake as the one we just mentioned. In any case, what we are talking about is a weapon in the experimental stage.

[Szentesi] Yes, that is so.

[Kulcsar] Could the human factor, that is, human error, result in much more serious consequences?

[Szentesi] There have been such cases: for example, a simple failure in the mechanical process, such as when a spanner was dropped by accident into a missile silo and a missile exploded. This was a Vulcan II missile, which carried a nuclear charge of 9 megatons, and the warhead was in place at the time. During the 40 years of the nuclear age there have been all sorts of accidents. Planes have crashed, missiles carrying nuclear warheads have exploded in their silos, missiles without nuclear warheads, most recently the Pershing II, exploded where they were stored, but an accidental atomic explosion has not occurred so far. This is due to the very high degree of safety procedures, which are justified by the dangerousness of nuclear warheads.

[Kulcsar] Yes, though at the same time we are aware that the American warning system signaled Soviet nuclear attacks on a number of occasions and later the system itself realized that it had made a mistake. By then, however, they had reached I don't know what stage of nuclear alert. Is there a 100-percent guarantee that the system will always correct its own mistake in time?

[Szentesi] Had you asked me this question a few years ago, I would have said that there wasn't such a guarantee. However, I now do not think it is possible that an accidental alert, in other words an alert without any reason, would not be clarified within the system. There are technical reason for this.

[Kulcsar] By now there are about 50,000 nuclear warheads stockpiled, and according to the rules of probability, however little chance there is of some sort of fatal mistake occurring, with the growth in numbers the likelihood is also increasing. Beside this, the time of nuclear alert, the time during which a system can correct its own mistake, is getting shorter.

A Pershing II launched in West Europe can reach a target in the USSR in 8 minutes; what is more, it can reach a target at a considerable depth in that time. Thus, the Soviet warning system has something like 4 or 5 minutes to detect an attack and correct a possible mistake or take countermeasures. This, plainly speaking, would amount to the outbreak of a war.

[Szentesi] Yes, this indeed involves a considerable risk and shows how dangerous it is to deploy these weapons close to each other.

As a result of the countermeasures evoked by the deployment of the Pershing II missiles, Soviet submarines are very near the American coasts. This does not increase security either, but it had to be done to maintain an equal level of threat.

[Kulcsar] We have spoken about human error. Obviously a submarine is informed through radio, with the use of some sort of code, when it must launch its missiles. What happens if the cipher officer loses his sanity? Or, indeed, what happens if the cipher officer has bad intentions?

Let us take an extreme case. In the United States I made the acquaintance of the imperial wizard of the Klu Klux Klan. He is not a particularly well-balanced person. At one time he used to be a cipher officer on a nuclear submarine.

[Szentesi] This does create a very dangerous situation but presumably there are safety measures in this area as well, namely the duplication of personnel. We do not know and cannot know what these measures are.

However, I do not believe that in such an important case as a nuclear submarine, which can have 24 missiles and can launch as many as 10 warheads per missile -- in other words, which has a tremendous destructive power -- it could depend on a single man to launch these weapons independent of the intentions of the command and the political leadership.

[Kulcsar] What you are saying is reassuring, but not completely. Your military rank is engineer colonel. As regards your post, you are an expert on disarmament, senior fellow at the Foreign Affairs Scientific Institute. What is the view of the engineer, of the colonel, and of the disarmament expert: Is there a 100-percent safe method of preventing human and technical errors leading to fatal consequences?

[Szentesi] As regards the human factors, I cannot adopt a stance on this question. As a technical man, I would say that there is no system that is 100-percent reliable. Thus, however great technical reliability may be, a tiny possibility still exists for undesirable things occurring by accident.

[Kulcsar] I do not wish to conclude this conversation with a cliche, but from what you have said it seems that the only absolute security is that provided by disarmament.

[Szentesi] This is unquestionably so. Disarmament is the only way; however, unfortunately this is a very long process whose end, sadly, we cannot see at the moment.

ASSEMBLY DECISION ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AU281308 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jun 85 Supplement p 8

["Decision No 12/1985 of the Parliament"]

[Text] I.

The parliament has discussed the report dealing with the long-term tasks in regional and community development and, in acknowledging the report, concludes the following:

The condition of our regions and communities is a decisive factor in the development of the national economy, the improvement of the people's living standard, and the evolution of their socialist way of life. In the last 15 years we have achieved a considerable improvement in reducing the disproportionate differences in development and services -- results of historical factors -- in various parts of the country. The scope of the economic and social structure has changed considerably. Wider and stronger networks of towns exist. Qualitative changes have developed in the location of industrial areas. There is now full employment at the regional level. The living standard and living conditions have shown notable improvement in all parts of the country. Our policy and practice, pursued since 1970 in regional and community development, has played an important role in achieving all this.

The achievements and sociopolitical changes in regional and community developments have made necessary new requirements, created new problems, and directed attention more toward the tensions and shortcomings in regional development. The experience of the recent period, as well as the requirements to enhance social democracy and intensively develop the national economy, account for the necessity of setting tasks for the period until the turn of the century.

II.

The parliament made the following decision concerning the long-term task of regional and community development:

1. Regional and community development must more intensively support our main social and economic aims, create better conditions for the intensive development of the national economy and for the further reduction of a disproportionate development in regions and communities, and must develop a motivating force to strengthen democracy and improve people's living conditions and the general mood of society.

The regional structure of the economy and the settlements system must be developed more evenly through a reduction of the concentration of production forces and of the population. The division of labor and cooperation between the counties, smaller regions, and settlements must be strengthened.

2. With reference to the development of production forces and productivity, which varies from region to region:

a) better consideration should be given to territorial facilities, the special characteristics of certain country areas, and to the requirements of efficiency;

b) it is necessary to strengthen local production relations, the disincentives to move in areas where enterprises operate, and the role of local economic resources within regional and community development;

c) the existing sources of production and those natural resources considered to have a higher value must be utilized more intensively;

d) continued effort is required -- also with state support -- to make economically underdeveloped regions meet the national standard, to reorganize the production structure in areas with unfavorable features in such a way that the given conditions and resources in the environment and in the economy will be maximally exhausted;

e) the faster development of the infrastructure required by production must also promote the modernization of the economic system;

f) know-how must be utilized more effectively and its more proportionate regional allocation must be promoted.

3. Particular attention must be paid to the development of areas with specific features -- small villages areas with farm communities, remote housing communities, and those with favorable agriculture, border areas, and recreational zones.

4. There must be a more harmonious development scheme for the communities, bearing in mind the requirements of thriftiness and intensified local democracy, and preference should be given to medium- and small-sized towns and large villages. Urbanization -- more modern living conditions -- should be adopted in a large number of communities. It is necessary to continue reducing the differences between towns and villages. It is necessary to create greater opportunities for work, to improve the basic services in rural areas, to increase the incentives to remain in those villages that are suitable for this, and to reduce the flow of people to towns. Further improvement is required in providing facilities for transport in order to obtain medium- and high-standard services. For villages within towns' drawing radii a harmonized development scheme is required, based on mutual interdependence.

5. In order to maintain social security and assure existence it is necessary to continually provide the necessary conditions for full and efficient employment. It is necessary to utilize both central and local measures in preventing and easing the temporary and structural problems of employment while it is necessary to heed the different regional demographic conditions. Efforts must be made to further reduce long-distance commuting. The regional mobility of manpower and means of production must be promoted.

6. A more rapid improvement must be made in the unjustified regional differences in people's culture, education, and living conditions, especially with regard to the basic infrastructural level of services and the benefits system. It is a priority task to improve housing conditions, to provide clean drinking water everywhere, to introduce an accelerated development of sewage systems and waste water purification, and to considerably reduce the backwardness of the telephone network.

7. It is necessary to maintain a consistent policy in implementing the environmental and ecological requirements for the development of both production and infrastructure. It is indispensable to maintain or restore the ecological equilibrium in those areas and settlements that are in a critical environmental situation. Increased effort is required to combine all means for protecting our water reserves, arable lands, and woods, and it is necessary to reduce the noise level and air pollution.

It is necessary to see to the neutralization of waste materials, especially those that are highly dangerous. It is necessary to promote the development and dissemination of production methods that will protect the environment.

8. There is a demand for improving quality; thus it is important to stress the need to preserve current values in the settlements; to harmoniously develop settlements and their environment; to reconstruct settlements; and to restore, modernize, and better utilize houses and the network of establishments. It is necessary to help improve the quality of life and the general mood of society by establishing a healthy, aesthetic, and ecologically balanced environment in construction. Landscaping should promote a more frugal and thrifty utilization of areas and a more harmonious establishment of the infrastructural network.

9. It is necessary to strengthen the development of a scientific regional and community development. Hence it is necessary to cultivate the interrelated sciences of ecology, technology, and sociology dealing with the conditions of regions and habitations.

10. It is necessary to modify the management system of regional and community development in accord with the modernization taking place in economic management and public administration. However, there is a need to continue the specifically local measures dealing with regional, rconomic, and legal affairs.

It is necessary at all levels of management to take into account the regional and local consequences of measures issued. It is necessary to increase the people's and enterprises' interest and to include them to a greater extent in solving the problems of the community. It is necessary to increase the local authorities' scope of independent decisionmaking and responsibility, to modernize the administrative system of the councils, increase the decisionmaking and overseeing role of the elected bodies, and to provide the personnel and material conditions for a higher quality operation in local governments.

III.

The implementation of the long-term tasks in regional and community development must be an integrated part of our social and economic development. The parliament has found the following to be necessary to solve those problems that require the active cooperation of interest-representing and scientific bodies of the government, as well as the councils and corporations:

1. It is the duty of the Council of Ministers to ensure that:

a) the plans of the national economy, according to the degree permitted by our material resources, will contain the necessary tasks and means to implement this decision;

b) the requirements of regional and community development will be asserted in the economic regulators, statutory provisions, rules of the authorities, and in other decisions by the government authorities in such a way that these requirements will be in accord with the national economy's plans, and that the targets set in this decision will be realized;

c) the bodies concerned will regularly monitor the implementation of the long-term tasks and will exact these tasks as required.

2. The Councils

a) are required to draw up their plans and budgets by adjusting them to the local and regional conditions and by extensively heeding the national economy's requirements for long-term regional and community development;

b) will, through increased independence and responsibility, organize the social and economic life in their area and region to serve the interest of the population.

3. The Enterprises

a) should in their operation consider the conditions of their environment and the requirements of regional and community development;

b) should cooperate with the councils and social bodies to promote improvements in the people's living and working conditions, especially those of their own employees, and promote the development of the settlements.

4. The population and the local communities should cultivate a far-reaching social activity and public performance. Along with the coordinated aims and interests of the individuals and communities, a stronger role should be given to public independence, initiative, and a willingness to make sacrifices.

5. Scientific research should discover the general laws and interrelations of regional development; it is necessary to improve the organization and the systematic approach in research activities, and to utilize the new results achieved at the central, regional, and local levels.

6. The parliament gives notice to the national organizations to make regional and community development a public issue and to participate in formulating concrete local targets and in preparing, implementing, and supervising decisions. By doing so the organization will be able to assist in the unfolding of local democracy and in citizens remaining in their communities.

7. The Council of Ministers is required to inform the parliament about the process of implementing this decision for the first time within the framework of the mid-term reporting on the realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

GOVERNMENT REPLACES DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

LD012247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The government has relieved Deputy Minister of Finance Lajos Kallai of his duties, at his own request, in view of another important assignment. The new deputy minister of finance is Gyula Csaki.

REACTION TO GOVERNMENT PRICE INCREASES REPORTED

Warsaw Says Situation Normal

LD011833 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Today we have been buying meat and meat products at new, higher prices.

[Unidentified reporter] On this occasion we have looked at the work of Warsaw commerce. We visited several shops with a camera. Not only were new prices visible, but also a full choice of meat and meat products.

[First unidentified speaker] As for the meat and meat product price increases, they are what we had expected. The prices were, in principle, agreed to by the public and trade unions. The increase is what was proposed, 10-15 percent. Everything is today as on every normal day.

[Second unidentified speaker] It was necessary.

[First speaker] This is a very small increase.

[Second speaker] We have many customers today, as one can see. There is considerable interest in the new prices.

[Reporter] Also like every day?

[Second speaker] Yes, like Trade is going smoothly; the increase is not so great. I think it is right because prices increase everywhere. It is not too great -- that is what customers say.

Warsaw Denies Disturbances

LD011831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Press agencies, especially the Western ones, have recently devoted much attention to the situation and atmosphere inside Poland in connection with the meat and meat product price increases. Many Western agencies have particularly extensively elaborated on the underground's preparations to organize far-reaching strikes, which were to be a form of protest against the price rise. However, Western agencies have remained silent for a long time, obviously not having any material on the sensational events that the underground has forecast. Cables from Warsaw have appeared saying there is calm inside Poland and that no incidents and disturbances have been noted.

Scattered Strikes Reported

AU011948 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 (AFP) -- Workers downed tools in Gdansk's shipyards and in several factories in Warsaw and Wroclaw today in answer to the banned Solidarity union's call for a one-hour general strike to protest at meat price rises, union and independent sources said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who works as an electrician at the shipyards, said he was "very satisfied" with the response to the strike call from Solidarity's underground leadership.

He said he could not give details because of legal investigations underway against him. He added that the Gdansk prosecutor had told him his telephone had been bugged.

Mr. Walesa said appearances were deceptive and that demonstrations did not necessarily take place in the street with people chanting slogans. "He who wanted to see something happen at the shipyards, saw it," he said.

Independent sources in Gdansk said 80-90 percent of the workforce had halted work, and continued to stop throughout the day for a smoke. A shipyard official said: "Monday has been a normal working day and no demonstration took place."

At Wroclaw, in the southwest, some 60 percent of the 6,000 workers at the Dolmel electrical machines factory halted work for an hour, Solidarity sources said. The management had earlier sent home 300 workers who were intending to strike, the sources said. Plain-clothes police prevented several strike attempts at the 2,000-employee Wrozamet household goods factory in Wroclaw by reconnecting electricity after workers had cut the supply several times, the sources said. Similar attempts to prevent work continuing were made at other factories in the area, the sources said.

Meat price rises of between 10 and 15 percent were to go into force today.

In a Gdansk church 10 pensioners launched a relay hunger strike to protest at the new prices, the latest in a series of food price rises since March.

Observers said it was still early to try to fit together a nationwide picture on how the strike call was followed.

Meanwhile, a deputy interior minister, General Konrad Straszewski, has been relieved of his duties by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the official PAP news agency announced. He is to be replaced by Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz. PAP gave no reasons for the replacement, but a major shake-up has gone on in the Interior Ministry since the assassination of Priest Jerzy Popieluszko last October by three members of the political police.

U.S., ISRAELI POLICY TO BLAME FOR TWA HIJACKING

LD011232 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

["U.S., Israel Held Morally Responsible for Hostage Drama" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 -- The PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that the recent TWA airliner hostage drama was an offshoot of the joint Israeli-U.S. policy in the Middle-East. "It is Tel Aviv and Washington which share the moral responsibility for the drama of TWA flight passengers."

"Conclusions arising from the latest dramatic events are univocal. Terror and violence against the civilian population, military and political blackmail -- that is all those instruments which Israel and USA have used in the Middle East -- have brought suffering to the Lebanese citizens, proved ineffective, and have turned against the Israelis and the Americans themselves."

"Only a political solution of the conflict and all related contentious issues on just principles of respect for, first of all, the national rights of the Palestinians, can create conditions for security and peace in that part of the world", concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Welcomed by Olszowski

LD281610 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Egyptian minister of foreign affairs has begun his visit to Poland. The head of Egyptian diplomacy, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, was welcomed by Stefan Olszowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, at Warsaw's Okecie International Airport. At Warsaw's Victory Square, Egypt's minister of foreign affairs, together with the accompanying delegation, laid a wreath from the Egyptian nation. The Egyptian guest also signed the visitor's book.

Meets With Olszowski

LD301512 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 -- On Saturday, June 29, plenary talks were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, chaired by ministers Stefan Olszowski and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

The two sides noted with satisfaction a successful state of bilateral relations and emphasized the further possibilities of their development in the field of economy. They likewise pointed to the successful state of the traditionally close cultural and scientific contacts.

The Egyptian guest presented the point of view of his country towards a string of issues of the international situation. He stressed that Poland could play a vigorous role in searching for stabilization and durable peace in the Middle East.

Minister Olszowski informed his Egyptian opposite number on principal lines of Poland's foreign policy, underlying the special importance of preserving peace in Europe and worldwide. He also shared the view about the need of possibly quick peace solutions in the Middle East. Pointing to the top priority role of Poland's relations with the socialist countries, Minister Olszowski accentuated Poland's interest in the development of cooperation with non-aligned countries.

Stefan Olszowski informed the Egyptian foreign minister about current state of Poland's relations with the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany and on initiatives to establish relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community.

On the same day, Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid paid a visit to Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz to discuss principal problems of economic cooperation between Poland and Egypt.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the development of trade exchange in recent years: Polish export to Egypt, including such items as motor industry products, machine tools and chemicals went up 21 per cent in 1984 while Egyptian export to Poland, including cotton and cotton-made and leather products, soared 59 per cent.

The sides stated that there existed considerable possibilities to further develop economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

In this connection it was agreed that an Egyptian economic mission would shortly visit Poland to acquaint itself with the existing possibilities of widening the cooperation in selected branches of economy.

On Saturday afternoon, the Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Krakow. He was greeted by representatives of the municipal authorities. The Egyptian guest made a sightseeing tour of Krakow's historical monuments.

Received by Gucwa

LD011318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who is visiting Poland, has been received by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, who informed him about the work, structure and powers of the Polish parliament. Marshal Gucwa also acquainted the guest with the reforms of the socioeconomic system in our state, stressing the specific traits of Poland's socialist development.

On his part, Minister al-Majid acknowledged that Egypt had not interfered in Poland's internal affairs during our period of crisis and expressed satisfaction that our society had successfully overcome the difficulties of recent years.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD012231 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met representatives of the highest party and state authorities today. Premier Wojciech Jaruzleski received the head of Egyptian diplomacy, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, at the Office of the Council of Ministers. Views were exchanged on the state of Polish-Egyptian relations. A number of international issues were also discussed. The meeting was attended by Minister Stefan Olszowski and the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Faruq al-Hinnawi.

Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed Poland's unchanging attitude toward the Middle East conflict. A permanent and just resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict can only be achieved by global resolution of the problem, which will take all of its aspects into consideration, including the Palestinian nation's just rights and the right of all states to a secure and peaceful existence in internationally recognized borders. International conferences, with the participation of all interested sides, are the correct forum for seeking a just and permanent resolution of this problem.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the cause for the present tensions is the current U.S. Administration's confrontational policy, which encourages the increased activity of the cold war and revisionist forces in Europe. The head of Egyptian diplomacy was also received today by Henryk Jablonski and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

JARUZELSKI AT NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD291905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Today a meeting of the National Defense Committee [KOK] was held chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The committee analyzed key defense assumptions of the PPR.

Transport Ministry issues arising from the requirements of defense and the security of the state, and the principles of defensive training for management personnel and employees of the executive apparatus outside the military system were also examined. The National Defense Committee made appropriate decisions regarding the issues examined.

PZPR AUDITING COMMISSION VIEWS 1985 WORK

LD282152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Presidium of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission has held a session during which results of inspection carried out this year were discussed and a schedule for the commission's work before the 10th party congress was adopted. The Central Auditing Commission, together with the PZPR Central Committee Cadres Policy Department, will examine and assess implementation by the party echelons and organizations of the principles of the party cadres policy, which were the subject of much attention at the 20th Central Committee Plenum. The issue is, among other things, to establish to what extent in practice the cadres policy contributes to the selection for management positions of people who possess adequately high expert, moral, and political qualifications.

PRESIDIUM APPROVES REPORT ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD012004 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has made a preliminary review of a report on the implementation and results of the economic reform last year, together with guidelines for consolidating and developing the system of the economy's functioning. Opinions and conclusions put forward at the national party economic conference in Poznan, the results of the consultations carried out before the meeting, as well as results of poll research have been extensively taken into consideration in the material.

In the material submitted to the Government Presidium, it is indicated that the system of the economy's functioning calls for -- according to the reform's assumptions -- further consistent improvement. The Government Presidium has stated that the chosen direction for changes is correct and that its consistent implementation should lead to stabilization of the mechanisms that stimulate the economy and increase its efficiency.

The Government Presidium approved the report on implementation of the reform, together with the conclusions, and decided to submit it to the Council of Ministers.

The Government Presidium has made decisions concerning summer holidays for children and youth based on exchanges abroad.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL HEADS

LD012220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The chairmen of voivodship people's councils (WRN) are meeting in Warsaw. They are discussing the councils' tasks connected with the Sejm elections. Opening the deliberations, Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski stated that the annual balance of people's council activities is being assessed positively and the People's Council and Local Self-Government System Act is working out in practice, enabling councillors to play the role of genuine managers.

Implementation of the act will be one of the subjects of a Sejm session. The conference participants are also discussing environmental protection and social welfare problems.

NESTOROWICZ ON TRADE WITH SWEDEN, WEST

PM271521 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Jun 85 p 32

[Interview with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz by Elzbieta Bodjo: "Poland's Return to the World Market" under the general heading "Poland" and "published by the Polish Embassy in cooperation with SVENSKA DAGBLADET's Advertising Department and INTERPRESS"]

[Text] Bodjo: Recently it has been possible to note more active Polish behavior on the world market. With this as your point of departure, how would you evaluate current Polish-Swedish trade relations?

Nestorowicz: It is clear that after the difficult period at the beginning of the eighties Poland is now in the process of strengthening its position as a reliable and valuable trading partner. This is possible thanks to the fact that we pursued consistent foreign and domestic policies that stopped continued social and political instability in the country. As a result of these policies it became possible to increase industrial production and also weaken the effects of certain restrictions that were introduced against us. After a break of a few years, government-level contacts with certain countries in the West have been resumed. This has resulted in increased trade with these countries. As an example one can mention the fact that the Poznan fair has again become a meeting place for businessmen from East and West where new contracts are signed and new contacts made. The biggest changes took place within import and export structures. Because of major foreign debts we were forced to reduce imports, which were limited to only the most necessary goods, at the same time that we were forced to intensify exports to achieve the export surplus needed for debt repayment. However, it is still far too early to speak of a full normalization of economic relations between Poland and the capitalist countries. Unfortunately, I must point out that certain Western countries exploit economic posibilities to pursue a definite policy toward Poland and the socialist countries.

Our desire is to expand trading relations with Western countries. The difficulties that hit Polish economic life also left their mark on our trading contacts with Sweden. In 1980-81 there was a tangible decrease in trade. Since 1983 Sweden's share of Poland's foreign trade has been increasing continually. In the last year trade between Poland and Sweden has increased 23 percent compared with 1983 (exports increased 24 percent, imports increased 21 percent). Sweden is considered an important importing nation as far as forestry products and raw materials are concerned. In 1984 these export products accounted for 24 and 15 percent respectively of Poland's exports to capitalist countries of the abovementioned products. The most important Swedish products for Poland are: wood and paper products, metal products, electrical machinery, food, and light industry products.

We have also begun cooperation on joint production with Swedish industry. It is true that the development of this project is moving quite closely, but we are very interested in this type of cooperation. The project involves the joint production of typewriters, time-lag relays, relays for railroad traffic, transformers, and separators; and sometimes ship equipment is imported from Sweden. During the last meeting of the mixed Polish-Swedish Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, new branches of industry where Polish-Swedish cooperation will be concentrated were pointed out. These branches are the forestry industry, the wood industry, agriculture, the food industry and other branches of industry and commerce connected with the rational exploitation of energy.

We are interested in developing cooperation within the construction industry, the construction materials industry, and environmental protection and seed production. At present we are looking into the possibilities of realizing these cooperation plans. On our side we will do everything we can to promote the continued development of economic, scientific-industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation. It is our hope that the Swedish side will also show a similar willingness to cooperate.

Bodjo: The economic reform within foreign trade means a long series of important changes that can be of interest to Poland's trading partners. What is the significance of these changes and how is their implementation progressing?

Nestorowicz: Concerning changes relating to the administration of Polish foreign trade and its manner of functioning, we are informing our trading partners of them in the brochure "Guidelines for Trade With Poland," for example. I will limit my statement to the most important problems chiefly affecting exports. To promote exports we want, for example, to introduce more flexible contacts between Polish enterprises and state institutions for foreign trade at the same time as the position of the Foreign Trade Ministry becomes stronger. In practice, foreign trade licenses will be granted, foreign trade enterprises will be changed to companies, and the choice of trading partners for cooperation between producers and foreign trade enterprises will be made easier. Here I only mentioned some important elements of the reforms in foreign trade. The process is still continuing. Practical life makes corrections and produces new solutions. However, the goal is always the same -- to guarantee great efficiency in industry and commerce and in the exploitation of existing resources. In addition, we are trying to direct our industry and commerce toward increased exports.

ECONOMIC REFORM MINISTER ON STATE OF ECONOMY

PM271545 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Jun 85 p 33

[Interview with Polish Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotenitary for economic reform, by Nina Schwarzer: "Socialism Is Reformable" under the heading "Poland" and "published by the Polish Embassy in cooperation with SVENSKA DAGBLADET's Advertising Department and INTERPRESS"]

[Text] Schwarzer: One of the points in the August agreement touched on economic reforms. Can you say in what way the workers' demands from that time have been met?

Baka: Since 1981 the Sejm has reached decisions on around 30 new ordinances establishing new rules and mechanisms for the functioning of the economy. The position of the enterprise has been changed considerably. At present the enterprise is an independent and self-financing unit and can only be influenced by state bodies through prices, taxes, wage policy, and so on. Central management is carried out through economic measures and not, as before the reform, through administrative orders. In around 90 percent of enterprises, the employees' self-management bodies are active and have considerable rights. In around 80 percent of all enterprises the managing director is chosen by the employees' council on a competitive basis. These are important changes which demonstrate unambiguously that the August agreement is being followed consistently. Of course, it is considerably easier to change decisions and the regulation of economic activity than it is to change existing practice. Ingrained routines and structures are difficult to change. The most important task today is to replace outdated thinking and behavior at all levels -- in enterprises and the government -- and introduce new practices in accordance with the new reforms.

Schwarzer: What have been the results so far of the reforms?

Baka: Facts speak for themselves. After the economic recession between 1980 and mid-1982, the progress of this recession, which could easily have led to a catastrophe for the whole country, was halted. From 1983 the mechanisms for economic growth were put into force. This is the second year in a row in which economic growth has amounted to

around 6 percent, and our balance of trade surplus with capitalist countries is today around $1.5 billion (that is, 25 percent of exports). During 1984, industrial productivity exceeded the highest 1979 level. All this is happening with drastic restrictions (around 40 percent) on imports from the West. Gradually the balance on the home market is also being restored. The decline in the population's living standards has also been halted.

Schwarzer: Do you agree that these positive effects have not been noted sufficiently by Polish society?

Baka: There is no secret here. Despite an increase in GNP in 1983-84, the GNP is still 12 percent below its 1979 level. Despite the fact that the decrease in consumption has been stopped, it is still 12 percent per capita below what it was in 1979.

Despite an improved situation on the market there are still shortages. In addition, in the last 3 years it has proven necessary to carry out a proper price revolution. We started the reform with prices fixed at absurd levels. Almost all production was unprofitable and everything had to be subsidized. The introduction of reasonable prices meant large price increases. The inflation process can still be felt very keenly by the people (price increases of around 100 percent during 1982, 24 percent during 1983, 15 percent during 1984, and around 12 percent during 1985). This has its effect on the mood and we are fully aware of this. However, we do not think that there is any way to prosperity other than establishing management on an economic basis. Despite the fact that the road to improvement is painful, there is no alternative. Society understands more and more that this is in its interests.

Schwarzer: It is alleged that the work of reform has stopped. What is happening exactly?

Baka: We are firmly determined to carry out the reform consistently. As I mentioned earlier, there is no shortcut to improving our economy. We draw conclusions from past experience. This is the third time we have set up a reform program. In the fifties we backed out of the reform after 3 years; at the beginning of the seventies, too, old methods returned after 3 years. At present, 4 years after the reform work began, neither society, the party, nor the country's leadership has any intention of backing down. On the contrary, the determination to consistently introduce new rules for the functioning of the economy is greater than ever.

Schwarzer: Is this proof that the socialist system is reformable?

Baka: In theoretical terms, from the socialist system's own assumptions, it follows that it is reformable. Here lies the potential superiority of this system over others: There exists within it the possibility of consciously creating rules for the functioning of society and the economy. The potential chance does not mesh with reality automatically. It can also happen that this possibility has the opposite effect. Such things happen when people have rules for the functioning of the economy forced on them from above -- rules which do not suit individual employees, professional groups, or even the whole of society. By this I mean such rules as are unable to guarantee development and application of the nation's creative force, but which on the contrary have a restricting and degrading effect.

One should always be aware of this danger. That is why it is important to prevent such disfigurements through a democratization of society and to enable society to take part in the development and introduction of new economic rules. What you must do is shape a system that corresponds to society's development needs. That is the direction in which the process presently being prefected in Poland is moving.

DANUBE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WITH SFRY DESCRIBED

AU271055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1985 -- At the time when the big hydroelectric station of the Iron Gates 1, built jointly by Romania and Yugoslavia, supplied the national grid with the 35th billion of kilowatt-hour since its commissioning at nominal capacity, the builders started the excavation on the site of the next, Iron Gates 2, hydroelectric system. The Iron Gates 2 hydroelectric system, 80 km. downstream the first Romanian-Yugoslav station on the Danube, will give in a final stage a total power generating capacity of 432 MW and will annually supply each country with 1.2 billion kWh. At the same time, the Iron Gates 2 system is designed in such a way as to ensure, through coordinated operation with the Iron Gates 1 station, the best employment of the hydroelectric potential of the Danube in this sector.

The Iron Gates 2 system is made up of two overflow dams: Gogosu (Romania) on the left arm of the Danube, the Danube dam (Yugoslavia), on the main arm of the Danube, the electric stations (Romania and Yugoslavia,), the locks for navigation (Romania and Yugoslavia) as well as the fixed earthen dam on the main riverbed and protection dams for Ostrovul Mare, whose construction required big volumes of works: over two million cu.m. of concrete incorporating 76,300 tons of reinforcements and 876,000 sq.m. of moulds, over 15 million cu.m. diggings and fillings, 2.6 million cu.m. of dredgings and the fitting of over 50,000 tons of hydromechanical equipment.

The first plant of the Romanian hydroelectric station started operating on December 31, 1984. It supplied so far the national grid with over 12 million kWh. This year two premiers will be recorded this year at the Romanian station: the linking to the national grid of the sets Nos 2 and 3, 27 MW each in a final stage each of the two hydroelectric stations will run eight sets.

Now, work is on with the sets Nos 4 and 5, which are to be commissioned soon.

MOROCCO COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU282005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1985 -- The proceedings concluded in Bucharest on June 28 of the fifth session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

With the possibilities of the two countries' economies as a basis, new actions were examined apt to develop the Romanian-Moroccan economic and technical cooperation in mining, geology, metallurgy, harbour and road works, hydroenergetics, construction and others. Furthermore, specific measures were convenanted apt to contribute to expanding and diversifying bilateral commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous bases.

At the end of the proceedings, the two chief delegates, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Mohammed Kabaj, minister of equipment, education and cadre training of Morocco, signed the protocol of the session.

SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONALISM OPENS IN PRISTINA

AU281704 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 85 pp 6-7

[Z. Zehneli, R. Arsenic report]

[Excerpts] A 3-day symposium on the topic "Sociohistorical Roots and Forms of Albanian and Other Kinds of Nationalism in the SFRY and Ways To Defeat it" that opened in Pristina yesterday, was jointly organized by the Edvard Kardelj Provincial Center for Marxist Education, the Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Kosovo University, in cooperation with Marxist centers of the republic LC Central Committees and the Vojvodina Province LC Committee.

Ismail Bajra, Kosovo Province LC Committee Presidium member, opened the meeting, and Kolk Siroka, Kosovo LC Central Committee President, addressed the participants. Pointing to the difficulties our country is confronting, Siroka noted that if one ignores the Kosovo counterrevolutionary events, then it is logical that various forces, alien to us, enter the scene and very deliberately and in an organized way work against the basic achievements of our revolution. He said: "It was so in Kosovo before 1981. The counterrevolutionary events have once again proved that nationalist and other reactionary forces and tendencies are still alive in and around our society and are revived during periodical crisis situations. This time the enemy has taken advantage of economic difficulties in the SFRY, the consequences of which were especially bad in Kosovo. On the other hand, the policy of the Kosovo leadership of that time objectively allowed for nationalist activity during years prior to the events, and failed to set a clear boundary between our, and nationalist tenets."

Submitting the introductory report, Dr Kurtes Salihu, Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium member, said that the basic causes of nationalism lie in the socioeconomic sphere, primarily in basic production relations. The next cause, he noted, lies in the differences in the economic development of individual republics and provinces, peoples and nationalities of the SFRY. On this subject he said the following: "The intention to retain one's economically privileged position and a failure to pay attention to the developed regions' real possibilities to participate in the development of underdeveloped ones has always given birth to nationalism in our multinational community. Launching these on "robbing" this or the other nation, one or the other republic and province, or the thesis on excessive help to one or the other republic or province, even when all parameters point to their particularly low development, has served the management stratum of a certain republic or province to rally around 'its' nation or nationality and thereby conceal its egoism or particularism and its antiself-management ideology through alliance with the remains of bourgeois nationalism."

On the "Kosovo -- Republic" Slogan

"The 'Kosovo -- Republic' slogan," Salihu said, "is not a reflection of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo being deprived of its rights. This slogan can rather be interpreted as a reflection of the strengthening of statist-bureaucratic tendencies and forces at the expense of self-management in Kosovo." Salihu said. He added that under conditions of undeveloped self-management and scant numbers of the workers class, "the process of strengthening the management stratum ran 'more smoothly' than in other communities. The management stratum also found allies in a part of the nationalist petit bourgeois intelligentsia." To all this, Salihu says, one should add the ideological confusion that arose in the course of the revolutionary development in Kosovo.

As he said, after the liberation and right up to the Brioni plenum [the LCY Central Committee plenum held on Brioni, 1 July 1966, at which Aleksandar Rankovic was deposed] unitarian bureaucratic tendencies and forces, working from the positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, were strong in Kosovo, and this was reflected negatively in the national equality of the Albanian nationality, especially in the sphere of education, language, cadre policy, and the like.

"The introduction of a state language, the privileged position given to Serbs and Montenegrins in employment and election to offices, the inadequate position of autonomy, and other things made some people of Albanian nationality believe that the question of equality can be solved through setting up a separate entity. One should also add the constant propaganda activities of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from dogmatic Stalinist positions."

The content of Albanian nationalist slogans, Salihu concluded, makes it quite clear that it is a matter of nationalism of a state-bureaucratic form, colored with national socialism, which has directed its activities both against the workers class and against the vital interests of the Albanian nationality itself in the SFRY. Its present goal is to isolate the Albanian nationality and cultivate hatred and hegemony over other peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, and its ultimate goal is to prepare the ground for a merger with Albania.

Serbian Nationalism

Unitarian and hegemonistic nationalism also appears in the form of striving to change the relations set up by the Constitution, Salihu said, and Serbian nationalism also acts from these positions, especially since 1981. It uses the events in Kosovo to create an anti-Albanian climate, provoke mistrust and intolerance toward the Albanian nationality, create a feeling that Serbia is endangered and disintegrating.

Mentioning that Serbian nationalism attacks the relations in the federation established with the Constitution, and advocates a "firm hand" and similar things, Salihu said: "Proclaiming that 'nothing is right' in relations and in the implementation of unity and togetherness in the Serbia SR, Serbian nationalism advocates that the rights of the autonomous provinces be reduced, questioning the entire process of the constitutional and legal founding of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province and attacking the greatest Kosovo Albanian revolutionaries as irredentists, and the Serbs as traitors."

Academician Hajredin Hodza referred to some premises of the nationalist prejudices of the Albanian, Serbian, and other historiographies, and contradictory assessments and positions connected with major historical events and personalities in the history of the Albanian people, and then spoke about the socioeconomic roots and causes of the escalation of Albanian nationalism. In this connection he said that the long-term origins and roots of Albanian nationalism are connected with the objective socioeconomic essence of social life. Of course, he pointed out, such a postulate cannot directly explain the immediate causes of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in 1981, because numerous facts indicate that it was caused through direct involvement of reactionary forces within the country and abroad.

Speaking about some relations in Serbia SR, Hodza said that the communists and progressive Serbian forces should primarily work for a greater equality in the republic. On the other hand, the communists of the province must work for greater trust in the Serbs.

MACEDONIANS DISCUSS POLITICAL, SECURITY SITUATION

LD012312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Skopje, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Macedonia SR Presidency and the Macedonia LC Central Committee Presidium at today's joint session, presided over by Milan Pancevski, discussed the political and security situation in the Republic.

They critically analyzed the state of affairs, problems, and contradictions facing the LC as regards socioeconomic and political development. Numerous activities were begun in the LC, other sociopolitical bodies, and responsible social groups to overcome and mitigate some of the existing problems and in particular to implement the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization.

It was pointed out that of particular interest for relations throughout the country and to the realization of the positions of the LCY Central Committee were the intensification and adoption of changes in the economic system and economic policy. This is particularly true about those related to efforts to ease the economic burden, to economic relations with foreign countries, to the development of the monetary, credit and banking system, to expanded reproduction, and to scientific-technological development.

More expeditious and better conceived ways to solve problems of the young generation must be found -- primarily those regarding employment, agreed upon guidelines within the educational system, and the inclusion of this generation into the processes of self-management, and others.

All social subjects must carry out numerous tasks resolutely, quickly, and responsibly. This calls for a greater degree of alertness, mobility, operational ability, and self-protection behavior in each concrete area. These are needed to avert unfavorable trends in the economy; the activities of antiself-management, antisocialist, and other hostile forces; and to eliminate all possible sources of negative social and political developments.

An organized and widescale social and political action of the subjective socialist forces led by the LCY and timely and efficient measures of the competent social, self-management, and state organs, should allow the continuation of the more favorable political climate created after the all-party discussion in the LCY and throughout society following the 16th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the 26th session of the Macedonia LC Central Committee.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD011814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Presidency, presided over by Predrag Vladisavljevic, judged that good results were achieved in the organization and preparation of national defense. This refers in particular to the building of territorial defense and civil protection and the functioning of the system of observation and information and the system of communications needed for directing national defense.

It is reported that the presidency of the socialist autonomous province decided that appropriate organs in Vojvodina should draft programs of activities designed to deal with removing delays in defense preparations, in particular in organizations of associated labor and local communities.

The session also considered the state of consumer supplies in case of war on the territory of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province and adopted a program of measures for the provision of such supplies.

The Presidency adopted a report on the visit of a Krasnodar Kraj delegation to the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province.

It was stated that the visit was successful and useful, and that it confirmed the continuity of friendly relations and conveyed a wish to further expand and deepen cooperation between two provinces, within the framework of the overall cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR.

The Presidency also considered some current questions from the constitutionally established areas of its competence.

REAGAN, SHULTZ CITED ON TERRORISM, HOSTAGES

LD010930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 1 (TANJUG) -- The Reagan administration, however relieved by the freeing of U.S. hostages from Beirut, assesses that the war against terrorism has only begun. In an address to the nation last night, Reagan warned that the U.S. would counter terrorism in Lebanon or elsewhere.

He avoided using the word "retaliation" which has often been invoked lately and which prompted Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri to yesterday ask guarantees from Washington that there would be no reprisals. The guarantees were given through a White House generalized statement, but President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz last night made it clearly known that the war against terrorism would continue with more intensity, and that the hijackers of the TWA airliner would have to suffer consequences.

The President underlined that the U.S. would fight not only the terrorists, but also the countries which back them and those nations which accept terrorists. Speaking about this, Secretary of State George Shultz said that some 15 percent of all hijacks were linked with Beirut airport, thereby making the U.S. threat of a few days ago that the airport might be blockaded topical again.

Reagan this time reiterated what had often been emphasized during the 17-day hijack crisis -- that his government did not make any concessions to the terrorists, did not negotiate with them and did not give them any guarantees. He commended the role of Syria, Algeria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel in solving the hijack crisis.

SUNDIC VIEWS PLANINC'S UPCOMING MOSCOW VISIT

LD011703 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, will leave on an official friendly visit to Moscow the day after tomorrow, at the invitation of Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman. Milka Planinc is also expected to meet Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Milika Sundic comments:

The official friendly visit to Moscow by Milka Planinc, FEC president, will mark a new contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR, based on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. These principles are contained in the Belgrade declaration signed by the governments of the SFRY and the USSR, the 30th anniversary of which we celebrated a month ago, as well as in other joint documents.

Milka Planinc and her host Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers' chairman, will have talks on topical international problems that the two countries believe need to be solved, as well as on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation, whose high level is illustrated by the USSR being the SFRY's most important foreign trade partner. Yugoslav and Soviet views on topical international problems are in many respects similar or identical, particularly with regard to reducing existing world tension, eliminating the hotbeds of crisis, and preventing new ones. There are, of course, differences between the SFRY and the USSR that are the result of the countries' different international positions and their responsibility for preserving peace.

The USSR is one of the two leading bloc powers while the SFRY is an influential and very committed member of the Nonaligned Movement with a foreign policy oriented toward overcoming bloc division and finding peaceful solutions to international problems.

In its relations with the superpowers, the SFRY strongly adheres to the principle of nonalignment, enabling it to engage in an independent policy; in other words, to decide independently about its internal development, vigorously rejecting any and all attempts to interfere in internal affairs. Because of such a policy, Yugoslavia enjoys very developed relations with a large number of countries regardless of their social systems or differences in assessing the causes of existing international tensions. These Yugoslav attitudes were fully expressed during Milka Planinc's recent successful visit to the United States, where she had talks with President Reagan and other leading U.S. officials. This is more proof that only an independent and free SFRY can enjoy its current worldwide prestige; in other words, only an independent and free SFRY can preserve everything it has achieved since the war on a foreign-political and internal basis.

In view of its relations with the superpowers, the SFRY has greeted the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and on demilitarizing space, convinced that this is the only way to bridge the existing gap between the two superpowers and two antagonistic blocs -- NATO and Warsaw Pact. On the other hand, the SFRY is convinced that the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations will significantly contribute to improving the international situation as a whole, primarily to the reduction of the arms race, which is assuming increasingly dangerous proportions.

The SFRY's views have long been known to both superpowers because they were discussed during Milka Planinc's visit to Washington. They will also be one of the themes of a Moscow dialogue with Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

In view of the great importance of the visit by the FEC president to Moscow, Milka Planinc will most probably meet Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

NEW LAW TO REDUCE MILITARY SERVICE TO 1 YEAR

LD011459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1407 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- A government proposal for amendments to the law on military service providing for shortening the military service for all persons subject to military conscription to twelve months was adopted at the Assembly of Yugoslav here today. The new law is to come into effect by December 1 this year at the latest.

By carrying out its concept of all-people's defence Yugoslavia has steadily increased its defence-making capabilities and by taking adequate measures has decreased the possibility of a strategic surprise, Col. Gen. Petar Gracanin, chief of the staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, emphasized while explaining the law.

"This is why we think that, starting from Yugoslavia's peace-loving policy, the military service can be shortened without lessening the combat preparedness of the Yugoslav Armed Forces," Gen. Gracanin pointed out.

EMIGRATION FROM PRIZREN RAPIDLY INCREASING

LD281037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Prizren, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Although all direct pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins have been removed, as was stated at a session of the Prizren Socialist Alliance Municipal Conference, in 5 months 117 people have emigrated, as many as in the whole of last year. Delegates judged that not only is emigration continuing, but it has assumed worrying proportions.

It is characteristic that out of the total number of emigrants 40 were in full employment, while according to the statistics supplied by the self-managing interest community for employment for the period concerned, out of 344 employed workers, only 16 were Serbs. A total of 18 applications for return were made by emigrants, while in Prizren Municipality a four-member family and three individuals returned in the relevant period.

One of the conclusions drawn at the session was that applications for return must be considered in greater detail. That is the only way to create employment possibilities for the returnees. Work organizations should play the greatest role in achieving that. In the ensuing period they should provide employment for a higher number of returned emigrants, it was said at the session of the Prizren Socialist Alliance Municipal Conference.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VLAJKOVIC MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

LD011904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Maputo, 1 July (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the official and friendly visit Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, paid to Mozambique. It runs as follows:

"At the invitation of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 28 June-1 July 1985.

The SFRY Presidency president and the Yugoslav delegation received a warm welcome which reaffirmed very good relations between the peoples of Mozambique and the SFRY and between Frelimo and the LCY, which are the result of joint efforts in the struggle for freedom, peace, justice, and democracy.

During his visit Radovan Vlajkovic laid a wreath at the tomb of the heroes of Mozambique, and accompanied by the delegation visited a number of social, economic, historic, and cultural institutions.

The president of the SFRY Presidency had talks with the president of Mozambique and Frelimo which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding. Those who took part in the talks on the Mozambican side were Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Politburo member and the Frelimo secretary; Armando Emilio Guebuzza, minister of state for the Presidency; Jacinto Veloso, minister of state for economic

affairs for the Presidency and Frelimo Politburo member; Abdul Magid Osman, minister of mineral resources; Ambassador Felisberto Lukanga, head of the Directorate for Socialist Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Muradali Mamadhusen, personal secretary of the president of the Republic, and others.

On the Yugoslav side there was Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Murat Agovic, SFRY ambassador to Mozambique; Dusan Litvinovic, foreign affairs advisor to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Aleksandar Psoncak, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

An exchange of information was carried out during the talks on the political and economic situation and on social developments in the two countries, and also an exchange of views on the development of bilateral cooperation and on the international situation.

The two presidents paid special attention to the prospects for expanding all aspects of cooperation between the SFRY and Mozambique. They welcomed the present successful development of relations between our two friendly and nonaligned countries. As far as development of bilateral cooperation is concerned, they expressed the desire and the readiness of both sides to expand economic relations in all the areas in which there are joint interests and realistic prospects.

The two presidents stressed the importance of developing cooperation between Frelimo and the LCY and of constantly strengthening and consolidating the friendly links and combat solidarity that have existed since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation. The two presidents spoke in favor of strengthening the relations linking both countries' sociopolitical organizations and other institutions so that the life, the work, and the successes in the process of building socialism in their respective countries can be better understood.

The two presidents briefed each other on the internal situation and socialist development in their countries. In this context they pointed out that -- in very different conditions and along different roads -- the SFRY and Mozambique are building socioeconomic relations, and by doing so are contributing to the development and consolidation of socialism as a global process.

The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique briefed the Yugoslav side on the guidelines of the Fourth Frelimo Congress, on the decisions of the fourth session of the party's Central Committee and of the 12th session of the National Assembly held on the eve of the 10th anniversary of national independence. The Mozambique president stressed the importance of these decisions for consolidating the struggle for the defense of the country against inadequate development and for the construction of socialism. In this context President Samora Machel presented the efforts and peace policy the People's Republic of Mozambique and Frelimo are making to establish peace, stability, and security in southern Africa, and peace in the world.

The president of the SFRY Presidency expressed his support for this policy of peace pursued by Mozambique.

The Yugoslav president cordially congratulated the people, the government, and Frelimo on the 10th anniversary of national independence expressing the view that this historic fact is the result of the overall involvement of the people of Mozambique in firmly defending their revolutionary achievements, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and people's power.

In paying tribute to the peoples of the SFRY for the successes they have achieved, the Mozambique president also paid tribute to Yugoslavia's role in the struggle against Hitler's nazi-fascism. He also welcomed the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism that was observed with enthusiasm this year by all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

In discussing the international situation the two presidents noted with satisfaction the existence of similar or identical views on the most important international problems.

The president of the SFRY presidency and the president of Mozambique made a detailed analysis of the current international situation. They noted that it was characterized by further aggravation of existing problems, conflicts, and crises in various parts of the world.

In discussing the situation in Africa both presidents denounced cooperation between imperialist circles and the racist regime in Pretoria that encourages this regime to maintain and step up its repressive policy in the Republic of South Africa and to commit aggression against the Frontline States and Lesotho by making use of local armed bandits who operate primarily against Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe.

The two presidents sharply denounced the recent aggression against Botswana carried out by South African troops who flagrantly violated all international norms of coexistence between sovereign states by causing casualties among the civilian population of Botswana and South African refugees in that country.

The two leaders also denounced the aggression carried out by South African troops in northern Angola and reiterated their sharp condemnation of the prolongation of the stay of South African troops in southern Angola, demanding their withdrawal and also a cessation of the assistance that they give to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola counterrevolutionary bands. They reiterated their combat solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan people, and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The two presidents agreed that a correct solution to the Namibian problem must be based on a strict application of UN Resolution No 435 that enjoys the support of the international community, especially the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU. In this context the two sides denounced the recent establishment of a puppet government in Namibia by the Republic of South Africa and expressed their solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

The two presidents are against the so-called constitutional reforms carried out by the racist regime in South Africa, the objective of which is to strengthen apartheid and Bantustanization in South Africa. They reiterated their moral, peaceful, and diplomatic support for the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa and for the African National Congress [ANC] against racism and apartheid and for the establishment of a free, democratic, andequitable society.

In discussing the situation in Western Sahara the two presidents expressed their support for the OAU resolutions on this question.

In connection with the situation in Chad, the two presidents spoke in favor of a solution that takes into account the legitimate interests of the people of Chad.

The two presidents stressed the role of the OAU as an important factor in the struggle of the African peoples to consolidate national independence, social progress, and the joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the start of the Geneva negotiations between the two superpowers, convinced that they will lead to a halt in the arms race, and to the beginning of a disarmament process, in the interests of all the countries, and which will contribute to universal detente.

The two statesmen noted that the rapidly worsening conditions of international trade, expressed in the growth of the developing countries' foreign debt, causes a widening gulf between these countries and the developed countries.

The two sides believe that the debts of the developing countries, which are the source of the international economic relations crisis, cause serious problems in the development of underdeveloped countries. The need was pointed out for dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and to solve the acute international economic problems.

The two sides confirmed their support for the measures set out at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries which require urgent action aimed at halting the consequences of the economic relations crisis and at establishing a new international economic order.

The two presidents confirmed the loyalty of the SFRY and Mozambique to the Nonaligned Movement and the importance of implementing the authentic principles of the movement as a basis to strengthen peace and security in the world, resolve international problems, promote equitable and constructive cooperation between states, and establish a new economic order in the world.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the forthcoming ministerial conference in Luanda and especially the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries will make a significant contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement in its struggle for peace.

The two presidents expressed regret over the disputes and open conflicts occurring between individual nonaligned countries that weaken the movement's ability to act and pose a threat to its unity. They stressed the need for nonaligned countries to resolve their problems by peaceful means and negotiate in keeping with the principles of nonaligned policy.

In relation to the situation in the Middle East the two presidents stressed that the policy of war and expansionism pursued by Israel is an obstacle to establishing peace in that region. They reiterated their unreserved support for the people of Palestine, led by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative in the struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of its national rights, including the right to set up a free and sovereign Palestinian state.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America and in the Caribbean the presidents expressed their deep concern over the growing tension, which represents a threat to the independence of free and sovereign countries in that area. They expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean for their independent and free development, and against all types of interference and pressure. The two presidents expressed their support for the Contadora Group's efforts in the quest for peace in the area.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the increasing tension in the Indian Ocean. The two sides manifested their support for the efforts to hold an international conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of nuclear arms.

The two sides welcomed the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against the arms race, for peace and the relaxation of tension, and for the development of harmonious and equitable cooperation between peoples and states to the advantage of all mankind.

Presidents Samora Machel and Radovan Vlajkovic expressed their deep satisfaction over the results of the talks they held. They made the assessment that Radovan Vlajkovic's official visit to Mozambique will be a major contribution to the consolidation of traditional friendship and bilateral cooperation between the people of Mozambique and the Yugoslav peoples, between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the SFRY, and between Frelimo and the LCY.

President Radovan Vlajkovic expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and exceptional hospitality extended to him and to his delegation during their stay in Mozambique.

The president of the SFRY Presidency invited Samora Machel, president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique and president of Frelimo, to pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be established through diplomatic channels.

CYPRIOT FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES KORICA

LD291334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Nicosia, June 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Market and Prices Secretary Sinisa Korica and Cypriot Finance Minister [title as received] Konstandinos Kytis today resumed their talks on economic cooperation between the two countries, held as part of the fifth regular session of the Yugoslav-Cypriot committee.

The two sides have established that economic relations between the two countries considerably lag behind their traditionally good political ties. They agreed that the Cypriot Chamber of Commerce invite to Nicosia in September representatives of the ten Yugoslav work organizations maintaining the strongest business ties with Cypriot partners to confer with representatives of the Cypriot private sector on the promotion of mutual cooperation.

At the close of the two-day mixed committee session, Korica and Kytis signed a protocol on cooperation. Yugoslav Ambassador to Cyprus Veselin Popovac and Minister Kytis signed an inter-state agreement on avoiding double taxation.

Nicosia Reportage

For Nicosia coverage of the visit to Cyprus by a delegation headed by Federal Secretary for Markets and General Economic Affairs Sinisa Korica, see the Cyprus section of the 1 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.